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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

"THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR" is the title of a work published a few years ago, by an author at the time comparatively unknown in his own country—quite unknown in this. That author is now a member of the Provisional Government of France—one of that remarkable Decemvirate who rule the destinies of the most extraordinary people in the civilised world. The ideas expressed in this work brought him first into notice—secondly, into power. Those ideas maintain him where he is; and, by the influence excited in his favour among the great majority of the working classes of Paris, surround his position, his actions, and his words with an interest and a dignity which have seldom been the lot of a speculative philosopher at any period of the world's history. The hopes of French labourers are concentrated in him and in the colleagues who share his views; and at his hands are expected reforms and improvements amounting to nothing less than the regeneration of society, and the banishment of crime and poverty from the world

—the realisation, in fact, of a political and social millennium. All this is very remarkable. People in this country, unfamiliar with the writings of M. Louis Blanc, make anxious enquiries of one another, and ask what is this new Utopia which he dreams of?—what the grounds of his belief in the great change he prophecies? what the organisation he meditates for making all labourers happy and prosperous, and banishing from the earth that extreme poverty of which all ages have been witnesses, and that crime and suffering which are its inevitable concomitants? Various attempts have been made to explain his views. One section of the community have held him up to admiration as the only social philosopher of our time; another have condemned him as an idle and vain dreamer, full of conceits and self-delusions, and preaching doctrines that tend to the subversion and ruin of society, and to the installation of anarchy on the throne of Europe. A third party consider him an enthusiast who can do no harm, and whose doctrines will refute themselves by their own absurdity. We intend to offer a few re-

marks upon the subject, that our readers may see what M. Louis Blanc really is, and judge for themselves by their own common sense in what category of these three to place him. First of all, let us do justice to his merits. Like other men, M. Louis Blanc has eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to feel. He has genius and ability, more than most men, and his sympathies are entirely with the people. Looking around him through the agricultural and manufacturing districts of France and through the workshops of Paris, he has discovered much misery, degradation, and ignorance among the labouring people. The pictures he has drawn of this misery are touching in the extreme; and their truth will be recognised by every one who knows anything whatever of the state of the working population in the old over-peopled countries of Europe—great wealth on the one hand, great poverty on the other; prodigious luxury balanced by astounding destitution; great and increasing civilisation shamed by a hideous barbarism. Such are the sights he has seen, and which we, too, in



A STUDY.—PAINTED BY J. F. HERRING.—IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

this country, can discover, if we look about us. Moved by this unhappy spectacle, M. Louis Blanc has endeavoured to discover its secret, as well as its more palpable and obvious causes. In this task he thinks he has succeeded, and his disciples and admirers have confirmed him in the belief by the loudness and unanimity of their plaudits. Let our readers judge for themselves. We give the secret in M. Louis Blanc's own words, extracted from a speech which he delivered at the Luxembourg, on the 3rd of the present month, before the Committee of Workmen, and which contains the latest, as well as the most eloquent exposition of his views:—"The principle," said he, "upon which society rests at the present day is that of ISOLATION, of ANTAGONISM, and COMPETITION. This principle is the fertile source of all the miseries of the people. It causes a general poverty; because, by isolating men in their efforts to create wealth, it causes an immense and continuous loss of human labour; because, every day, at every hour, upon every portion of the soil, it displays its power by the annihilation of some rival industry which it has vanquished. It delivers society to the vulgar governance of chance. Under its régime there is not a single labourer, a single producer of any kind, who is not at the mercy of such events as the closing of a far-off establishment, a sudden bankruptcy, or the discovery of some new machine diminishing human labour placed in the hands of a rival manufacturer or trader. Under the system of competition no single labourer or producer can secure himself against the evil effects of a stagnation of trade or other industrial crisis, by his good conduct, his wisdom, or his foresight. Competition forces production to develop itself in darkness—to trust to chance, to problematical consumers, and to unknown markets for its reward. Thence arise inexpressible disorders, and the absolute impossibility of establishing between production and consumption that equilibrium from which alone wealth can issue. Thus we see one branch of industry beset by labourers whom it cannot employ, alongside of another that fails for want of hands; one market empty and deserted; another deplorably over-supplied; powerlessness born of confusion; poverty springing from chaos. What security is there in such a state of things?"

Such are M. Louis Blanc's ideas of the undoubted evils of competition; evils which are very easy to discover, but very difficult to remedy. These ideas are by no means new. He shares them in common with Mr. Owen, M. Fourier, M. Cabet, Mr. Minter Morgan, and many others who have written upon the subject; and who considering men as if they were a hive of bees, would wish them like bees to live in common, labour in common, and share in common the proceeds of their industry, so that every man might have enough and no man too much to supply his rational wants. He and they alike denounce competition as the fruitful mother of all imaginable ills, and look upon union and organisation as the only remedy. It is an error, therefore, to consider M. Louis Blanc as the inventor or originator of a system. Were he not a member of the French Government, wielding power all but unlimited, his name would only have been known in all probability as that of an imitator—an amiable enthusiast, abounding in philanthropy, but deficient in knowledge of man, life, and nature, who had taken up the ideas of others and wrought them into more pathos and effect than his predecessors. He has, however, an advantage over them, not only in his high and powerful position as one of the rulers of a great nation at a time when new ideas are germinating in the popular mind, but in more boldly stating his views and intentions than they have done, and in carrying his reasoning to its legitimate ultimatum. While they would institute "parallelograms," "phalansteries," "Icarias," and "Christian Colonies" to carry out on a small scale their bee-hive humanity, he, with more grandeur of conception, would at once overturn the existing order of Society. He would destroy competition, the monster evil, making the state the monster competitor of all trades, occupations, and industry whatever. He would swallow up one giant in the jaws of a greater. This is a lofty conception at all events, and at once lifts M. Louis Blanc into the ranks of those men, whom society either fears or honours with its particular notice for their audacity and boldness, whatever it may think of their prudence, their wisdom, or even their sanity. The working-classes having conquered power, are to retain it, according to M. Louis Blanc, that they may rule the State, and force it in their name to establish social workshops (*ateliers sociaux*) over the whole country—provide capital, tools, and all the necessities of labour; and to manufacture upon the national account all articles whatsoever that are now manufactured by individuals;—whether in cotton, in wool, or in silk—in gold, in silver, in iron, or in brass—ship-building and house-building—furnishing and upholstery—even tailoring and shoe-making—in fact, every trade, occupation, and industry whatsoever. The spur of competition, and of self-interest and advancement, so powerful hitherto in inciting men to distinguish themselves above their fellows by their skill, their ingenuity, their enterprise, their daring, and their perseverance, is to be superseded; and men are to have no other incentives to labour than a feeling of honour towards each other, and a sense of duty. They are not to labour for themselves or their children, but for society. Were reason destroyed, and instinct established in the human mind or brain in its stead, there might be some chance that work would be done under this system; but with reason as our guide, and heart, passion, and intellectual and physical differences existing among men, there are insuperable obstacles in the way of the project, however well it may look upon paper. Men will never be transformed into machines, even for their own good. We willingly accord to M. Louis Blanc the praise of good intentions; but as long as men are men, it will be impossible to organise them upon the principles of instinct. M. Louis Blanc has already unsettled the ideas of the ignorant, and has led a portion of the masses to be unsatisfied with the practical good at their command, and to yearn insanely for a state of society which never can be established until we become like the emmets, the beavers, or the bees. This is a consummation not to be desired, and quite as unadvisable as it is impracticable.

But while we thus express our dissent from the views of M. Louis Blanc, and our sorrow that his aspirations for the good of humanity are not governed by more wisdom, we would guard ourselves against being misunderstood in the observations we have made. Competition has its good side as well as its bad; and we think, allowing competition to remain as a necessary and wholesome stimulant, that much might be done by UNION to benefit the working classes; and that the isolation of which M. Louis Blanc complains might be superseded by a wiser system of mutual aid and co-operation, based upon the natural desires and passions of humanity. But it is not necessary to transform men into mathematical blocks, or into insects, to improve their condition. It is not necessary to fetter down all intellects to one standard—to destroy all individuality—to repress all desires, in order to prove practically the advantages of union. These advantages are open and palpable, and have long been enjoyed by a portion of society. The working classes, by the exercise of thrift and industry—by self-education and by self-reliance, may yet do much to improve their condition; and, by competing with the classes above them, may raise their own level, instead of lowering to theirs the whole condition and intellect of the comfortable classes. The co-operative principle is one that, aided by these homely and essential virtues, cannot fail to be of service to us all. But let the working classes beware of such "will o' the wisps" as the author of the "Organisation of Labour." An injudicious friend may prove more hurtful than a foe; and an ignorant philanthropist may, with all his good

intentions, become the most mischievous of public disturbers—the most prejudicial of men to the welfare of that people whose interest he has in his heart, but not in his head. There is, however, little fear that M. Louis Blanc will make many converts in this country.

"A STUDY." BY J. F. HERRING.

AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This is a remarkably vigorous and characteristic portraiture of the fiery War-Horse. The composition was intended in the first instance to have had a fourth horse, and to have been entitled "Pharaoh's Chariot Horses." On searching for authorities at the British Museum, Mr. Herring, however, found the kind of harness used by the Egyptians to be so covered with scales, buckles, and bosses, that had the horses been caparisoned by the painter, his object would have appeared rather to display gaudy trappings, than to exhibit what he more particularly wished to make the principal feature of his picture, viz. the portraiture of that noble animal, the Horse. The painter, however, made a small study, with the harness on, as the safest plan. He found, as he had anticipated, that the fronts and nose-pieces of the bridles so interfered with the character of the subject, that he relinquished his first intention, and merely called his picture, as in the catalogue—*A Study*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The House met at two o'clock, when the Royal assent by commission was given to the following bills:—The Crown and Government Security Bill, the Exchequer-bills Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Borough Police Superannuation Bill, Public Works Completion (Ireland) Bill, Leases of Mines (Ireland) Bill, and the Kettering Small Tenements Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said that on Monday, the 8th of May, he should move the re-committal of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition in favour of the Bill to legalise the Odd Fellows' Society.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table certain papers relative to the finance and commerce of Ceylon.

The House then adjourned to May the 4th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

The House met at two o'clock.

IRELAND.

Sir G. GREY moved that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday, the 1st of May.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL did not wish to detain the House, as it was about to adjourn for the holidays, but he felt he should not discharge his duty if he did not offer a few observations with respect to the state of Ireland before the motion was agreed to. He wished, in the first place, to express his regret at a portion of the address of the noble Lord on Monday. (Hear.) He alluded to the statement which he made at the close of his speech, that whatever were his opinions with respect to the Repeal of the Union, he was prepared to resist any proposition of that kind by force. His expression had been thus misinterpreted in Ireland, whereas what he (Mr. J. O'Connell) understood him to say was this, that if he were met by argument on the subject, he should be prepared to enter into a discussion of the matter; but that if force were resorted to, he should resist it by force. In his opinion, great injury could not fail to result to all parties in Ireland if any attempt were made to carry the Repeal of the Union, or any other political measure, by force of arms. (Hear, hear.) If the Irish people were insane enough to adopt violent measures, there would be one thing far more cruel and disastrous than success—the placing of the city in the hands of an armed, reckless, and undisciplined mob. (Hear, hear.) Such a proceeding every lover of humanity must deplore. Still the state of the country was far from satisfactory, and he could not help stating that the Government had not introduced those measures for the benefit of Ireland, which, owing to their conduct whilst in Opposition, the people of that country had a right to expect. They had expected a Poor-law suitable for the country, but their expectations had not been realised; and the reclamation of waste lands, with other important measures, had been abandoned; and the difficulties which the Government stated they had to contend with were of their own creating. The lion in their path was one of their own raising. The wants of Ireland at this moment were rather more of a physical than political nature. The people of Ireland wanted employment as well as a further extension of the franchise. He warned the House not to mistake the opinions of the Irish people for those put forward by the Irish press. Here the hon. gentleman was interrupted by Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who entered the House, and summoned the House to attend in the House of Peers, to hear the Royal assent given by commission to several bills.

The Speaker, accompanied by several members, proceeded to the House of Peers, and on his return he informed the House that he had been to the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given by commission to several bills. (For which see our *Lords' reports*.)

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL resumed.—He again warned the House not to look to the press of Ireland as the exponent of the public feeling of Ireland. He believed that the measure of the Government for the adjustment of questions between landlord and tenant in Ireland would have a beneficial effect. He also rejoiced to see that the Government was about to bring in a bill to put a stop to wholesale evictions, and he trusted that they would bring in other measures of a similar character and tendency.

Sir G. GREY said that the hon. gentleman had given a perfectly fair representation of what had fallen from his noble friend (Lord John Russell) with reference to what he was prepared to do on the subject of the Repeal of the Union, and he begged to return the thanks of the Government to the hon. gentleman for having called the attention of the House to the subject. The Government was most anxious to give to the condition of Ireland its best consideration, and introduce such measures as appeared to them best calculated to benefit that country.

Mr. C. ANSTREY expressed his regret that the noble Lord should have coupled

the discussion of the Repeal of the Union with those mischievous persons who

were giving utterance to seditious language in Ireland; but he was bound to

say at the same time that the noble Lord's speech had been much misrepresented.

He (Mr. Anstrey) had been taunted as a renegade to the cause of Re-

peal, because he had voted in favour of a Repeal of the Legislative

Union, he was strongly opposed to the criminal designs of traitors in Ireland.

After a few words from Mr. F. O'CONNOR,

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY wished to know when it was the intention

of the hon. member to bring in a bill, leave for which he had some time since obtained, upon the subject of the Chartist Land Company. (A laugh.)

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said that it was his intention to do so immediately after the Easter recess.

The motion was then agreed to.

MR. COCHRANE'S PAUPER PROCESSION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH said that he had seen an advertisement in one of the morning

papers, to the effect that the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the

Home Department had given his assent to a certain large procession taking place

on Monday to the Home Office for the purpose of accompanying a petition. He

wished to know whether such was the case?

Sir G. GREY.—In answer to the question put to me by the hon. member, I beg to state that I have seen this day a letter which was published in the *Morning Advertiser*, signed by Mr. Charles Cochrane, stating that there would be a large assemblage—I believe they have been rated as highly as 90,000 persons, who

were to proceed, accompanied by five large pictures, in procession to the Home

Office, and adding "that the Secretary of State had most considerably declared

that he would offer no opposition to such procession." That allegation, I beg to

state, is totally without the least shadow of foundation, and Mr. Cochrane has

been told, more than three weeks since, that no procession whatever could be

allowed, and that no petition could be received by the Secretary of State if ac-

companied by large numbers of persons; but if sent, in the usual way, to the

Secretary of State's Office, or brought by a small number of persons only, it

would be received. Mr. Cochrane was also informed that it would

not be convenient to receive the address in the Easter week, but that after

that time, if presented in the usual way, it would be attended to. In conse-

quence of the appearance of the advertisements upon the subject, the

Commissioners of Police have received instructions, which they are prepared to

carry into effect, in order to prevent any procession from passing through the

streets, which would prove a serious inconvenience to the trade and industry of

the public at large. I do not believe that any such number as that stated could

be called together by Mr. Cochrane. The statement which that gentleman has

made with respect to my sanctioning the procession, is totally without founda-

tion; and effectual measures will be taken by the police to stop such procession,

if he should attempt to carry it out. With respect to the subject for which the

procession is ostensibly designed, viz. that of the condition of the vagrant poor,

it is one well deserving of the most serious attention, and there are at present

under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners measures calculated

to place that class of persons in an improved position under proper government.

It is not necessary, however, to the due consideration of this subject, that any

such measures as that advocated by Mr. Cochrane should be carried into effect.

(Hear, hear.)

EJECTMENTS IN IRELAND.—Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to

compel parties, before they evict, to give seven days' notice to the tenants and

the nearest Board of Guardians, in order that food and shelter may be provided

for them.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS.—Mr. C. BERKELEY inquired if it

was the intention of Government to introduce any measure with respect to these

laws this session?—Sir G. GREY replied that the subject was under the consider-

ation of the Lord Chancellor.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he would, on

the 23rd of May, bring before the House a motion with respect to the state of

the representation of the people in that House.

Sir G. GREY brought in the Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill.

The House then adjourned to Monday next, the 1st of May.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The reforms and fundamental changes wrought by the Provisional Government in the fiscal and other institutions of the nation continue to be pursued with the usual activity. A decree has just been issued, the principal enactments of which are:—"A duty of one per cent. upon the capital of all mortgages and other charges upon land, whether as rent-charges, perpetual or for life, or by judgments or decrees, with the exception of those comprised in No. 3 of Article 2103 of the Civil Code. The capital of perpetual rent-charges is to be estimated at twenty times the rent-charge. The capital of rent-charges for life is to be estimated at ten times the rent-charge. Landowners, whose estates are under mortgages or other charges, as before mentioned, are bound to make signed declarations of such as are now existing between the 1st and 15th of May next. The duty imposed by this decree must be paid immediately after the publication of the *rôles*, in one sum, and not by twelfths; or, at least, in two equal sums; one within the month of the publication of the *rôles*, and the other within two months."

The Government has issued a proclamation against armed meetings of the clubs.

The body of Montagnards who did duty at the Prefecture of Police has been removed by order of the Provisional Government.

The *Moniteur* contains a circular addressed by M. Armand Marrast, member of the Provisional Government, to the mayors of Paris, in which he states that reports have been circulated in Paris, charging him with endeavouring to influence the unemployed operatives paid by the Government to vote for deputies to the National Assembly according to his dictation. A review of those operatives, which had been commanded for the 22nd inst., has in consequence been adjourned until after the elections.

Four complete regiments of the line which entered Paris for the *fête* of Thursday have been retained in the capital. In cases where detachments only from regiments quartered elsewhere came, they returned to their quarters.

The elections for the National Assembly commenced on Sunday, and we regret to learn that the same description of fraud in voting which is so common an abuse in those cities of the United States where universal suffrage is established has been already signalised in Paris. The journals of Sunday contain the avowal of an individual that he has been able to obtain two electoral car in the

order in that city, but fears were entertained that there also the incomplete success of the ultra candidates would occasion very serious disturbances.

In the department of the Aisne, MM. Odillon Barrot, L'Herbette, Vavin, and Quemite (son of the Conventionalist) had been elected.

Generally speaking, vast indifference had been exhibited on the part of the Parisians for the elective franchise. Fully one-third of those eligible had omitted voting.

An important decree of the Government had been issued, ordering, "because of its liability to cause uneasiness to the German States, and to commit the Republic in war with its neighbours," the dissolution and dispersion of the Germans assembled on the eastern frontier of France.

The decree caused a rise of prices on the Bourse on Wednesday, the Minister of Finance had, at the suggestion of M. Lamartine, agreed to leave the decision of the question to the National Assembly. The shares of the Bank of France had considerably improved, it being stated that it had come to an understanding with all the provincial banks for their incorporation with it. The bank of Bordeaux, however, had refused to accede to the arrangement.

SPAIN.

A decree had been issued for the construction of six engines of 350 horse power for six steamers, three of which were to be built in England. Another decree had also been issued for settling the quantity of alloy to be mixed up with the coin of the realm.

Pursuant to a Royal ordinance of the 15th, the monetary unity of Spain is to be the real ineffective silver. The gold piece is to be the doulour of Isabella, of the value of 100 reals. The silver pieces are to be the duro (piastre), of the value of 20 reals; the demi-piastre, of 10 reals; the peseta, of 4 reals; the demi-peseta, and the real.

The Madrid journals and letters of the 20th instant, which have reached us, are chiefly filled with details of the ceremonies observed during the holy week. The capital remained perfectly tranquil, but alarming accounts had been received from Catalonia of Carlist movements. The garrisons on the French frontiers were in consequence about to be reinforced.

Mr. Bulwer, the English Ambassador at Madrid, having at the instance of Lord Palmerston addressed a note of remonstrance and advice to the Spanish Government, it is understood that the latter had taken the very unusual course of sending back Mr. Bulwer's note; and it is further understood that they have thought fit to cause a letter to be addressed to her Majesty Queen Victoria, demanding Mr. Bulwer's recall.

PORTUGAL.

The principle of direct instead of indirect election of representatives to the Chamber of Deputies, has been established by a late vote of the Chamber in Lisbon; the majority in favour of the proposition being 61 to 36.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The news of the surrender to the Piedmontese troops of the fortress of Peschiera, which we noticed last week, was premature. Some of the outworks had been captured, but nothing more. However, there was little doubt that it must shortly fall into the hands of King Charles Albert's troops. The war is progressing slowly. It was thought his Majesty would convert the siege of Peschiera into a blockade. The following was the disposition of the troops up to the 20th inst.—The Royal head-quarters were at Volta; the 1st Division, under General d'Arillas, at Gotti; the 2d Division, commanded by General Ferrere, between Gotti and Borghetto; the 3d Division, under General Broglia, at Borghetto and Monzambano; the 4th, commanded by General Bés, within 1000 yards of Peschiera, and the division of reserve at Carsiane. Vicenza was garrisoned by 3000 volunteers, most of whom were completely armed and equipped. The French General Perrone had arrived at Turin, for the purpose, it was believed, of assuming the command of a division of a Sardinian army. The Austrian General Nugent was said to have crossed the Isonzo at the head of an army of 30,000 men.

On the 19th a strong division of Piedmontese tried to surprise the advanced posts of the fortress of Mantua, but the garrison remained shut up in the fortress behind the lagoons. A few cannon shots were exchanged, without much effect on either side. The heavy artillery that was expected by the Piedmontese had arrived, and a vigorous attack upon Peschiera was hourly expected. After the bridge had been destroyed by the Austrians, at the affair of Monzambano, the inhabitants of that place hastened in crowds to the scene of action with beams, planks, and tools, and assisted the Piedmontese in reconstructing the bridge, under the fire of the enemy.

The Provisional Government of Milan has called to arms the classes of 1826 and 1827. Their service will last three years. They have also addressed to Europe a manifesto, in which they declare that the conduct of Austria has rendered all arrangement between her and the Italians impossible. The document is of great length, and contains a full statement of the grievances and oppressions suffered by the Lombards under Austrian domination. A new Custom-House tariff had also been published by the Provisional Government, in which large reductions are made, both of import and of export duties.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 21st instant contains the following:—"The entire of Southern Tyrol has declared in favour of the good cause, with the exception only of the Valley of the Adige, which is kept in awe by the presence of the Austrian troops concentrated at Trentum. The Piedmontese forces occupy the most advantageous position near Verona. The heavy artillery has arrived. Two envoys from Parma came to offer King Charles Albert the co-operation of their troops, which he accepted. Gen. Durando, with the pontifical division, was to blockade the fortress of Ferrara.

Among the various documents issued by the Provisional Government is an address to the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of Austria, Moravia, and Bohemia, which it styles an explanation on their mutual interests. "The people of Italy," says this circular, "desire a congress at Rome, a uniform system of commerce and coinage. No one can prevent us from doing this. Who wishes to wage war with us? The Council of War of Austria? It needs money to carry it on, and where will it find any? Your credit is tottering, and you could scarcely raise a loan at fifty per cent. Your finances were in a bad state even at the time when the Lombardo-Venetian territory paid annually twenty millions of florins into your coffers. That is stopped. Hungary has no money. The Polish provinces and the mountainous districts have none. The Italian market is shut to Austrian and Bohemian wares as soon as war commences. Peace alone can keep it open. Happy will that nation be which will be the first to enter into a commercial treaty with fruitful Italy! If Austria does not speedily come to terms of peace, it will be the only nation which will be for ever and most justly excluded from all commerce with us. Woe to Bohemia and Austria if they send a single band of volunteers against us. Only towards those who are compelled to take up arms against us will we prove magnanimous. As long as the war lasts, innumerable ships from every coast of Italy will blockade the Adriatic. Not a single ship will be allowed to enter Trieste or Fiume, unless bearing the olive branch."

The *Concordia*, Turin journal, of the 21st inst., announces the arrival at Spezia of the French ship of war *Friedland*, three-decker, mounted by Admiral Baudin, two ships of the line, and a steam-frigate.

By a decree of the 17th, the Tuscan Government has adopted the Italian tricolour, having the escutcheon of Tuscany.

According to the latest advices, a rumour prevailed of its being the intention of King Charles Albert to abandon the further prosecution of the war of independence. His Majesty, it was said, has intimated to the Provisional Government of Milan—1st. That he considers the Mincio as the extreme limit between Lombardy and Venice. 2d. That Venice having constituted itself a Republic, he does not intend to enter the Venetian territories; and, 3d. That the Austrians having abandoned Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and Peschiera, he considers that his mission is fulfilled.

MODENA.—The Provisional Government of Modena, by a decree dated 10th instant, had admitted all the Israelites residing in the duchy to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights. They had also decreed the sequestration of all the property belonging to the ex-Duke Francesco V., and invited the friendly Governments on whose territories any property of his should be situate, to seize it for the benefit of the state of Modena and Reggio.

VENICE.—The *Gazzetta di Venezia* continues to publish official decrees. All the property, moveable and immoveable, possessed in the united provinces of the Republic by the Archduke Ranieri is sequestered; and the term of 10 days for the settlement of commercial transactions is extended to 20.

ROME.—The *Epoca* of Rome, of the 12th, contains a long Ministerial ordinance, which enacts that the notes of the Roman Bank shall be received as legal money for the space of three months, by the public banks and by private individuals.

During the same day considerable excitement prevailed, in consequence of the capture of 60 or 70 individuals of the lowest class of society, many of whom were armed with stilettos or pistols. They went through the streets begging, and refused to work. Their arrest was effected by the Civic Guard, under the direction of M. Gallotti, the chief of the police. Sums of money, amounting to from 15 to 20 scudi, were found on several of them.

An English gentleman named Fitzgerald had been stabbed at a custom-house station near Civita Vecchia, in a scuffle with a revenue officer.

On the 15th Lord Minto left for London.

The scarcity of money still continued to be severely felt in the capital.

A letter of the 18th from Rome states that tranquillity is restored; the workmen who had struck for an increase of wages, and menaced the population with an armed demonstration, have returned to their work—42 have been arrested. The Cardinal Legates of Ravenna, Urbino, and Pesaro, and the Bishop delegates of Rieti, are recalled, and their offices to be filled by persons of the laity. The Jews are emancipated.

NAPLES.—Advice to the 17th state that King Ferdinand is so unpopular that a boulevirement appeared inevitable.

SICILY.—The Sicilian Parliament on the 18th instant proclaimed that King Ferdinand and his dynasty had forfeited all sovereignty over Sicily.

The following details are from the Palermo papers:—"The Sicilian House of Commons met on the 13th, under the presidency of the Marquis de Torrearsa. At the opening of the sitting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Sicily was desirous to join the Italian League, and trusted that she would be able to defeat the intrigues of the King of Naples. M. Paterostro observed that Sicily was bound to shake off her King, and proposed accordingly to decree on that very day that Ferdinand of Bourbon and his dynasty had forfeited the throne of Sicily. M. Lafarina said that Sicily could only choose a Sovereign in the families of Tuscany or Savoy. 'But,' added he, 'let us first think of ourselves—let us organise our own resources, and prove to all that we wish to be Italians. Future shall decide whether we are to be a constitutional state, under an Italian Prince, or a Republic, should Providence smile on Italy.' After a few words from M. Perez, M. Interdonato exclaimed that the House should begin by proclaiming the downfall of Ferdinand and his dynasty, a Republican monarchy, the Government of an Italian Prince, and that the country

should be saved. The adoption of the decree was then carried amidst the most enthusiastic applause."

The decree was as follows:—

"The Parliament declares—1. Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty are forever fallen from the throne of Sicily. 2. Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the throne an Italian prince, as soon as she shall have reformed her *statuto*.

"Done and resolved at Palermo, on the 13th April.

"The President of the Chamber of Commons,

"MARQUIS OF TORREARS.

"The President of the Chamber of Peers,

"DUKE OF SERRADIFALCO.

"The President of the Kingdom,

"RUGGERO SETTIMO."

The town was to be illuminated the three nights following. On the 14th all the bronze statues of the house of Bourbon were thrown down, beginning with that of Philip V. That of Charles II. alone was spared, because he was a just and beneficent prince. Those statues were to be cast into cannon.

AUSTRIA.

The following are the heads of the Constitution which the Emperor has lately granted to his subjects:—

1. All the provinces are constituted into one body, with the exception of Hungary, Croatia, Scialvania, Siebenbergen, and, for the present, the Italian provinces.

2. The division of the empire shall remain as it exists at present.

3. The person of the Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

4. The Emperor has full power over the land and sea forces, and the right of making war or peace.

5. Treaties of every description with foreign Powers can only be made with the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament.

6. The attribute of mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor; but mercy cannot be extended to the Ministers without the sanction of the Parliament.

7. The laws are to be administered publicly in open courts by verbal pleadings, and trial to be by jury. The judges will be appointed for life.

8. All projects of laws are to be proposed as well as sanctioned by the Emperor.

9. The Emperor will assemble the Parliament annually, and he must call them together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them.

10. Freedom of religion, speech, the press, petition, and public meeting is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws.

11. Entire liberty of conscience and religion.

12. The free exercise of religious worship is accorded to all Christians and Jews.

13. All citizens are equal in the eye of the law, and every citizen shall be tried by his peers.

14. The responsibility of the Ministers will be regulated by the Diet.

15. The legislative power is in the hands of the Emperor and the Diet.

16. Two Houses of Parliament are to be constituted. The qualifications for members of the Upper House are birth and large landed property; and they are to be nominated by the Emperor. Members of the Lower House are to be chosen from all classes, in order that every interest may be represented.

17. The two Houses have the power to project laws and receive petitions.

18. All laws require the sanction of both Houses, particularly those relating to the expenditure, taxation, finance, and the sales of public property.

19. A law will be framed for the organisation of the National Guard. The law of election is only provisional, and will be settled by the first Parliament. Amendments of the Constitution can only be proposed by the Diet.

According to the latest advices, Vienna was in a state of perfect tranquillity: some attempts at disturbance, by a few ill-disposed individuals, had been at once quelled.

In consequence of the formation of a responsible Ministry in Hungary, to which the financial affairs of the kingdom are confided, the Council of Ministers has recognised the necessity of placing part of the public debt to the charge of Hungary. The Emperor has, by an autograph letter, approved of this.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Breslau, dated 21st instant, states that the Central Committee of the Polish insurrection was in process of organisation in that city, under the direction of one of the most distinguished of the Polish generals, and that all the accounts received from Russian Poland announced that the peasants were animated with the very best and most patriotic feelings. From the fact that telegraphic communication between St. Petersburg and Cracow had been interrupted, it was surmised that insurrectionary movements had already occurred in the interior.

In Berlin all was quiet. An attempt to get up a demonstration among the working classes of the capital on Thursday (last week), against the present order of things, had turned out a complete failure. Since then Berlin had relapsed into its wonted state of stagnant inactivity.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—The small fraction of republicans who had raised the standard of rebellion at Constance, under the leadership of two adventurers named Hecker and Struve, have been for some time past committing depredations in the villages near the Swiss frontier, and had compelled some of the male population to join their ranks. The troops, under the command of General Gagern, have at last come up with, and completely routed them. General Gagern had entered into a parley with the rebels, for the purpose of persuading them to give up their mad design; but finding his arguments unavailing, and the ranks of the insurgents advancing closely upon him, he cut short the conversation with Hecker, and was on the point of mounting his horse, when the whole front file of the rebels fired upon him and his troops, and he fell dead, pierced with four balls. This act of infamous barbarity filled the troops with the greatest rage; they instantly attacked the rebels, killed more than one hundred of them; drove the remainder in the direction of Basle, where they have taken refuge. This cruel act of brutality in killing a most distinguished officer, in violation of every law of war, has created but one cry of indignation wherever the news has reached. General Gagern was brother of Mr. Gagern, the present Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was a great many years in the Dutch service, and was sent some time ago by the Dutch Government to Java, when that island was in a state of open revolt against the Dutch; it was principally by his influence and by his military measures that order was restored in that colony. He was but a fortnight ago selected by the Government of Baden to the command of its troops, since the Margrave of Baden had given up the command. Hecker and Struve are said to have escaped.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

A second action has taken place between the Danes and the German Free Corps. The victory has been claimed on both sides, and the accounts of the affair are in some degree conflicting, but the weight of evidence is in favour of the account which gives the victory to the Danes. At an early hour on the morning of Friday, the 21st instant, the Berlin, Cologne, and Hamburg volunteers presented themselves in order of battle before a detachment of Danish dragoons and infantry, on the highway between Kiel and Eckendorf, in the wood of Schleswig.

The engagement immediately commenced with considerable spirit on both sides, and lasted till eleven in the forenoon, when the Free Corps were driven back. In the evening four wagons entered the town filled with wounded. It is evident that whatever military experience may be possessed by the commanders of the Holstein forces, it is totally disregarded by the Free Corps; the regular troops of Holstein, that is, the regiments who have pronounced for the Provisional Government, do not seek these collisions. The troops of the Confederation, Prussian and Hanoverian, have as yet been "kept in hand"; but the young men of Cologne and Berlin have plunged at once into the fray with the most fatal result to themselves, and the effect of giving the confidence of victory to the Danes, though the latter, from being better armed and disciplined, probably fought at considerable advantage.

The King of Denmark, according to a bulletin published at Fredericia on the 18th, is very ill; on his late journey into Schleswig he caught a cold, which has increased into bronchitis, and he has been bled and confined to his room, but he is now improving.

On the 19th the Danish Government laid an embargo on all the Prussian ships in the port of Copenhagen. The Copenhagen Post stated that the embargo extends also to Mecklenburgh and Hanoverian vessels. Hamburg and Lubeck are both warned that their neutrality will only be respected as long as they abstain from joining in any attack on Denmark.

At Elsinore, on the same day, the Prussian ships lying at anchor in the roadstead were also laid under embargo by the Danish ships of war. The report that the passage through the Schleswig-Holstein Canal had been barred, is not true; it is open, as usual, both ways.

The Prussian regiments of Franz and Alexander marched out of Rendsburg on the 21st. It is believed that, if an attack on the Danish force is made, it will be by Fredericstadt, as their front is so well protected by impassable marshes, that it could not be assailed in that direction with effect.

The loss of the Free Corps in the last action has been announced to be eleven killed (mostly Berliners) and twenty wounded. Loss of the Danes not known.

General Wrangel had set out from Stettin, for Rendsburg. He was accompanied by a young Prince, about twenty years of age (Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), the eldest son of Prince Charles.

The General in command of Schleswig-Holstein duchies has issued a notice, calling upon Germans to lend their assistance in the approaching war as free corps.

There was a rumour very current in Rendsburg, that the illness of the King of Denmark had terminated fatally. On the 23rd, it was reported his Majesty was dead.

HOLLAND.

The King of the Netherlands has conferred a new Constitution on his subjects, a draft of which was published at The Hague on the 20th instant. According to that document, the members of both Chambers are to be directly elected. No qualification is required for admission into the Second Chamber, but the members of the First must pay from \$60 to 1200 francs taxes, according to the localities. Citizens entitled to vote must contribute a minimum of 20 franc



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

CONFLICT AT MILAN.

THE Porta Tosa, or, as it is now called, the Porta Victoria, is one of the principal gates of the city of Milan; and it was the only point during the late insurrection, where the people, after five days' fighting with the Austrian troops, succeeded in establishing a communication with their friends beyond the walls. The Austrians had three pieces of cannon within the gate, with which they fired along the wide street, or corso, leading from it; but their aim was so ill-directed, that no damage was done to the advancing parties, and the balls generally lodged in the second and third floors of distant houses.

On the right of the Sketch, the people are seen climbing over the roofs of the houses, and picking off the artillerymen as they stand to their guns, whilst others are setting fire to a mansion where several Croats had found shelter. On the left, the same audacity is displayed, but not with the same success, as the houses are more distant from the gate; and the Austrian cannon outside, in the bastions or boulevards, played incessantly on them.

In front are seen the fascines of brushwood bound with cords, which

supposition that he was instrumental in causing the *fusillade* of the troops upon the people, which afterwards led to so sanguinary an encounter between the soldiery and the Berliners. On his arrival, however, in this country, a paragraph, apparently of an authentic and official character, was published in the leading journals, stating that the Prince had had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of the troops on that melancholy occasion, and that his arrival in England was in no way connected with the revolutionary émeute in Berlin, but that, on the contrary, he had come on a special mission from his Royal brother to her Britannic Majesty. However the case may be, certain it is that the Prince's name is generally associated with the partisans of what is considered the retrograde party in Prussia.

Since his arrival in the metropolis his Royal Highness has mingled freely in the higher circles of the aristocracy, and last week he staid for some days on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne.

During the present week his Royal Highness has passed some days at Strathfieldsaye, with the Duke of Wellington and a distinguished

the brave Milanese rolled before them; and from under cover of which they kept up a murderous fire on the Austrian enemy. It is with difficulty believed that these fascines were not swept away by the first discharge of the artillery; in point of fact, they were never touched, as the artillermen were totally demoralised, and none of them performed their duty with coolness. The post was taken at the close of the fifth day, by the Austrians being driven beyond the gate, and by a dash being made by the citizens, who, placing faggots and brushwood near it, and in the two houses at each side, set all on fire, and finally expelled the enemy. This operation was aided by the country people, who flocked to the spot, and by whose well-directed practice the Austrians were severely handled.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA. This Prince, whose arrival in this country, immediately subsequently to the recent Revolutionary proceedings in Berlin, and whose continued sojourn amongst us, have attracted some notice, is the brother of the reigning sovereign of Prussia, whose junior he is by only two years. He was born the 22nd of March, 1797, and holds the office of Lieutenant of the King in the Government of the province of Pomerania, and in the army the rank of General of Infantry, and commander of the Royal Guards.

He was married, the 11th of June, 1829, to the Princess Maria Louisa Augusta Catherine, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was born the 30th of September, 1811, and has two children, Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, and the Princess Louise Maria Elizabeth, the former 17, and the latter 10 years of age.

The Prince of Prussia cannot be said to be popular with his brother's subjects; and one of the reasons assigned for his present stay in England, which has been most generally believed, is the odium which had been lately excited against him in Berlin by the

party of the nobility. When in town the Prince attends divine service at the German Lutheran Chapel, in the Savoy.

THE LATE MRS. HOFLAND.

THIS neat tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hofland, the amiable authoress, has lately been erected at the Parish Church of Richmond, at a short distance from the mural tablet to Kean, the tragedian.



THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY A FEW ATTACHED FRIENDS
TO THE MEMORY OF
BARBARA HOFLAND,
(RELICT OF THOMAS CHRISTOPHER HOFLAND, ARTIST,)
AUTHORESS OF THE "SON OF A GENIUS," &c. &c.
SHE ENDEAVOURED WITH CHRISTIAN HUMILITY
TO RECOMMEND BY HER EXAMPLE
THE LESSONS INculcated in HER WRITINGS.
BORN AT SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1770. DIED AT RICHMOND, NOV. 9TH, 1844.

The tablet to Mrs. Hofland is a graceful composition, by Mr. E. W. Wyon—the inscription table supported by two plain trusses, between which our Artist has placed the autograph.

ROCK OF CASHEL.—We are glad to learn from a visitor, that the late fall of part of the ruins has not injured the general character or appearance of that very curious edifice to the extent which might be supposed from the account first received. The part which fell was the south wall of "the strong castle which served as the palace of the Archbishops of Cashel;" in its fall it carried with it a portico or porch in which was the principal entrance. It is supposed the catastrophe was caused by the frost of last winter acting upon a crack or opening in the wall, which had been observed for many years. The Great Southern and Western Railway being now open to Thurles (ten miles from Cashel), a more convenient opportunity is thus afforded for visiting the "Rock," than formerly.—(*From a Clonmel Correspondent.*)

CONVICTS.—It is said that application for four thousand five hundred conditional pardons for convicts in Van Diemen's Land has been recommended to the Queen by Sir William Denison, Governor of that colony. If this statement is correct, it is a most serious matter—the disproportion of punishment to the offence (more particularly at sessions and connected with the game laws) has been much commented upon of late, and it is to be feared with too much truth.



CONFLICT AT THE PORTA TOSA, MILAN.



GARDE MOBILE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

People looked forward with the greatest alarm to the general elections, the belief being almost universally entertained that they would occasion a fierce and bloody struggle. But they have passed off with the greatest order, in the most admirable manner. Not even a single row, nor a single display of ill-will, has been occasioned by them. During the two days—Sunday and Monday—on which the polling took place, Paris was as calm and as dull as it ever was, even in its calmest and dullest days. And yet on those days the people were exercising the right of universal suffrage—all the male population, of 21 years and upwards, of a city containing a million souls, a city second only to London in the vastness of its population, were electing their representatives. There is no denying that the spectacle thereby presented was a proud and glorious one; and none can doubt that it will render great service to the democratic cause throughout Europe, by showing that the time has truly arrived in which the people are ripe for liberty and self-government.

The result of the elections will not be formally known before Friday, but there already exists good reason to believe that the people have put at the head of the poll none but moderate men, and in the foremost place of all the great and glorious Lamartine.

The opening of the National Assembly is, it appears, to be preceded by a grand banquet to the National Guard, the army, and the people, or rather to 80,000 persons representing them. The Minister of the Interior has already contracted for the supply of food and wine sufficient for this small dinner party. If the weather be fine the display will be an extraordinary one; but, unfortunately, one can scarcely dare to hope for fine weather, for the clouds seem to have vowed hostility to the Republic, inasmuch as they have poured down deluges of water on all its fêtes except one, and that one was the burial of the victims of the barricades.

One of the bitterest and best-founded complaints urged against the ex-Chamber of Deputies was that it contained an immense number of placemen, who, for the most part, were dependent on the Government. Singular to relate, a vast number of functionaries—somewhere about 1200—have stood as candidates for the Republican Legislature; and, what is still more singular, two hundred of them, at least, have, it is believed, been elected.

Henceforth a check is to be placed on the subscriptions to new publications by the Government. Under the ex-Government most scandalous abuses were committed. One man, for instance, actually received £20,000 as the Government subscription to a work of no importance; another got a large subscription to a work which he promised should be completed in six parts, but which he carried on for fifteen or twenty years, the mere subscription covering all his expenses, and leaving him a handsome profit; whilst a whole host of the small body of *littératrices*, especially such as were what was called *bien pensant*, i.e., favourable to the Government, coaxed or bullied the Government into subscribing for works which publishers would not buy and the public would not read. The literary pensions, indemnities, and gratuities awarded to authors by the Government are also to be distributed on a fairer principle; but loud complaints are made that the highest literary pension to be allowed has been fixed at £8 a month.

The revolution has completely annihilated the once famous Longchamps. There have been no promenades this year, if we except the ghost of one on the first day. What will the ladies do for the spring fashions? It was at Longchamps that they were adopted, or at least were supposed to be adopted. Poor Longchamps! It is hard that it should drop into the grave of oblivion, after centuries of glorious existence.

At Lyons there are some dangerous bands of armed men who call themselves by the sweet names of "the Voracious," and the "Empty Bellies." They keep the peaceable inhabitants in a continual state of terror, and the other day went up to the Government Commissary with a polite request to be allowed *deux petites heures de pillage!* At Bordeaux, Beauvais, Rouen, and a multitude of other towns also, the mob seem well disposed to allow themselves the innocent recreation of a few hours' pillaging.

No general improvement has taken place in the state of things in this capital. Trade is as depressed as ever; money as scarce; private fêtes as rare; and public rejoicings as thinly attended. Before the revolution the Boulevards and Champs Elysées used to be thronged every afternoon at this period of the year with dashing equipages; but now there are scarcely any to be seen. You may buy carriages, in fact, for a mere song, and have horses at a gift. But if all goes well on the meeting of the National Assembly, we shall soon see a striking improvement.

THE FÊTE OF FRATERNITY.

In our Postscript of last week we briefly noticed the grand *Fête de Fraternité* celebrated in Paris on Thursday, the 20th inst., when a cordial *réunion* was effected between the troops of the line and the National Guards of the capital and suburbs. As the proceedings on that memorable day will live in history, as developed not merely in France but throughout Europe, we give this week some interesting details, which, accompanied by the illustrations, will present to the mind a vivid idea of that magnificent display.

As early as five in the morning the drums were beat for the assembling of the different legions of the National Guards; by eight, all Paris seemed to have poured down into the streets. The day was dull, drizzling, and drear, with gray dripping skies above, and an ocean of mud below; but the ardour neither of the actors in the mighty show, nor of the crowds of spectators, was to be damped.



GARDE MOBILE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

The countless throngs that poured along the Champs Elysées to the chief point of interest bewildered the imagination. The immense *estrade* erected beneath and before the Arch of Triumph, with its ascending galleries and tribunes, and decorations of Roman and Grecian attributes, was not without a certain grandeur of effect. Upon this *estrade* were assembled all the *corps de l'état*, the generals, the courts, and the tribunals, the wounded of the days of February, a variety of *détenus politiques*, delegates from the schools, the commissions and associations of the working classes, and, finally, from the clubs. On either side, and in the exercising galleries behind, was a crowd of privileged spectators and ladies, admitted by tickets.

The ceremonies were announced to commence at nine o'clock; at eight already the tribunes had been filled, but it was nearly half-past ten before the main body of the members of the Provisional Government made their appearance; until that hour, excepting M. Crémieux, M. Ledru Rollin had alone appeared upon the *estrade*. Despite of the falling rain and the bare heads, the crowd, although it pushed and waved hither and thither, was a good-tempered one. When the other members of the Government were at last assembled, the ceremonies of the day began forthwith. Lamartine looked, as he stood at one of the further extremities of the line, pale, wearied, and careworn, but erect and noble as ever: poor old Dupont de l'Eure, seemed sadly bowed down by the weight of his obligations as well as his years. An address to the armed force

was read by Arago, as Minister at War. Then came the distribution of the banners to the Colonels of the different legions and regiments, as they mounted one after the other the steps of the *estrade*.

As each Colonel advanced to receive the colours he was addressed in a short speech by a member of the Government, who then saluted him with an embrace and presented him with the banner intended for his regiment.

About eleven o'clock began the *revue monstrueuse*. Nothing could be more really imposing than the immense flood of bayonets, as it poured up the long avenue of the Champs Elysées, and mounted, like an inundating torrent, towards the Arch of Triumph. The different troops were mixed in the order of their approach—now it was a legion of the *Garde Mobile*, now a regiment of the line, now a legion of the National Guards, now the schools, now the associations of artisans, now cavalry, now infantry. The flood poured on, and on, and on, until the brain was distracted with the sight. Once or twice a regiment of the line and a legion of the *Garde Mobile* had joined, and came up together, side by side, like two distinct streams flowing on together, amidst cries of "Vive la Ligne!" "Vive la Garde Mobile!" and "Vive la Garde Nationale!" Of the streams flowing side by side, the poor *Gardes Mobiles*, with their ragged attire, formed the muddy one by the side of the more brightly-coloured uniforms; but there was a martial spirit and a discipline of bearing among these volunteers.

(Continued on page 278.)



GARDES MOBILES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First appearance of Mdlle. JENNY LIND.—It is respectfully announced that Mdlle. Jenny Lind will have the honour to make her first appearance this season, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 4th of MAY, as Amélie, in Bellini's Opera of LA SONNAMBULA. This Night will be included in the Subscription.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors have the honour to announce that on TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 2nd, Rossini's Opera LA GENERNTOLA will be performed for the first time at the Royal Italian Theatre; the characters of the Comedy will be Mdlle. Albion; Tisbe, Madame Bellini; Clorinda, Madame Temple; Don Ramiro, Signor Salvi; Don Magnifico, Signor Rovere; Alloro, Signor Polonini; Dandini, Signor Tamburini. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.

To conclude with a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which all the following Artists will appear, viz. Mdlle. Flora, Fabbri, Mdlle. Molina, Marmet, Mdlle. Thiverry, Mdlle. Langher, Mdlle. Leopoldine Bruss, Mdlle. Celeste Stephan, Mdlle. Honore, and Mdlle. Wuthier.

Admission to the Pit, 8s.; to the New Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 6s. The Performances will commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes (for the Night or Season) to be obtained at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which open from Eleven till Five o'clock; and at the principal Libraries and music-sellers.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—On THURSDAY NEXT, May 4th, a Grand Extra Performance will take place, full particulars of which will be duly announced.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.

The Public is respectfully informed that the performances of the Cirque National de Paris will positively terminate on the 15th of May, the whole of the troupe being obliged to return to France immediately after that date.

On MONDAY and during the week, a variety of Novel Entertainments will be produced, for the purpose of displaying the peculiar abilities of the principal Artists of the Establishment. The complete Art of Riding exemplified by Mdlles. Caroline and Mathilde. Daring and Intrepid Feats of Equitation, by Mdlles. Palmyre Anato, Coralia Ducos, F. Stanley, E. Lambert, La Petite Anato, &c. &c. The Manège, exhibiting the perfection of training and the extraordinary dexterity of the Horses, illustrated by M. Adolphe Franconi. Gymnastic and Equestrian Representations of the most wonderful and original character, by MM. Loiselet, Newcome, Siegrist, Andre Leroy, Felix, Hermann, Le Petit Lotset, &c. &c. Laughable and Grotesque Performances by the Clowns, MM. Auriol, Leclair, and Auriol fils, &c. &c.—Acting Manager, Mr. Eugene Macarthy.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. DAVIDSON, Lessee and Manager.—Overflowing Houses every Night to witness Mr. G. V. BROOKE as OTELLO.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, OTELLO. Othello, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Iago, Mr. G. Bennett; Cassio, Mr. H. Hall; Roderigo, Mr. Kialock; Brabantio, Mr. C. Perkins; Desdemona, Miss May; Emilia, Miss E. Marie Duret. After which, AMERICAN PALMER with his BANJO. To conclude with the highly-successful, New Grand, Historical, Indian, Naval and Military Burlesque, entitled A MISSION TO BORNEO; or, SINDBAD THE SAILOR. Caliph, Mr. Attwood; Vizier, Mr. Davidge; Sindbad, Miss Ann Howard; Genius of Civilization, Miss Bell; Sultan, Mr. Deacon;—Mdlle. Melaine, Duval, Huron; M. Georges Martin, La Petite Ryana, and 100 Coquines de Ballet. Mr. G. V. Brooke's Nights of Performance—Mondays, Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays—Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6s. Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c., of Mr. GROGAN, at the Box-office, from Eleven till Five, and at all the Libraries. On MONDAY, OTELLO. Othello, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Iago, Mr. G. Bennett.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROBERT-HOUDIN.—Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense hit of the Easter Spectacle.—Overflowing Houses to witness Mr. Van Amburgh in his wondrous performances, and who has, on each representation, been hailed with an unparalleled enthusiasm by the most brilliant and crowded audience ever assembled within the walls of this Theatre.—On MONDAY, MAY 1, the performance will commence with (seventh time) the new Grand Romantic Spectacle, written by Bayle Bernard, Esq., entitled MOROK, THE BEAST TAMER, in which Mr. Van Amburgh will appear with his unequalled collection of trained animals. Entire change of the Scenes of the Arena, introducing the British and Foreign Artists in their incomparable equestrian performances. To conclude with a favourite farce.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense hit of the Easter Spectacle.—Overflowing Houses to witness Mr. Van Amburgh in his wondrous performances, and who has, on each representation, been hailed with an unparalleled enthusiasm by the most brilliant and crowded audience ever assembled within the walls of this Theatre.—On MONDAY, MAY 1, the performance will commence with (seventh time) the new Grand Romantic Spectacle, written by Bayle Bernard, Esq., entitled MOROK, THE BEAST TAMER, in which Mr. Van Amburgh will appear with his unequalled collection of trained animals. Entire change of the Scenes of the Arena, introducing the British and Foreign Artists in their incomparable equestrian performances. To conclude with a favourite farce.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the FOURTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1st. Programme—New Sinfonia MS., WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SOCIETY; Spohr; Concerto, Pianoforte, Mono. Prudent; Overture, Leonora, Beethoven; Sinfonia in E flat, Mozart; Overture, Les Deux Journeys, Cherubini; Vocal Performers—Madame Grisi and Signor Tamburini. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Ticket, £1 ls.; Double Ticket, £1 10s.; Triple Ticket, £2 5s.; to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY, MAY 2nd, at Half-past Three o'clock, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet in G (Mozart); Trio in D, Piano, &c. (Beethoven); Quartet in A, Op. 18 (Mendelssohn). Executants, Herr Colique, M. Delofre, Mr. Hill, Mr. Mellons, and signor Piatti. Pianist, M. Bille. Tickets Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at Cramer and Co., 261, Regent-street. Members can introduce VISITORS, on payment at the Rooms.

Notice.—The Fourth Matinee will take place on Monday, the 15th May, instead of Tuesday, the 16th, to allow the use of Willis's Rooms for a charitable purpose on the latter day.

WEPPERT'S SOIRES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—Last Three Nights, Monday, May 1, and two following Mondays, being the close of the season and termination of the present subscriptions. Single tickets 7s. each. Weppert's Palace Ball will be annually, conducted by himself. M.C. Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres. Commence at 11, conclude at 3. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—MESMERISM.—SPENCER T. HALL respectfully announces to those who wish to judge of Mesmerism for themselves, that he intends to deliver a Course of FOUR LECTURES, with experiments illustrative of the ascertained facts of Mesmerism, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on the Evenings of WEDNESDAY the 3rd, FRIDAY the 5th, WEDNESDAY the 10th, and FRIDAY the 12th of May, commencing at Half-past Seven.—Admission to each Lecture: Front Seats, 2s. 6d.; Family Ticket, to admit Five, 10s.; Second Seats, Gallery, 1s.—Prospectus and Tickets to be had at Crosby Hall; Charles Gilpin, Publisher, 5, Bishopsgate-street; Balliere, 219, Regent-street; George Sedgwick, Bookseller, Moorgate-street; and William Newberry, Bookseller, 4, King-street, Holborn.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and of ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of Sixpence each, on all days except those of Promenades.

By Order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, for PRIZES to be awarded by the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park: Wednesdays, May 10th, June 14th, and July 5th. Tickets to be had at the Gardens, by orders from Pillows, price 6s.; or on the days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, MAY 1st, at their Gallery, PALM-MALL EAST. Open from Nine till Dusk.

GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTION for the FREE EXHIBITION of MODERN ART, HYDE PARK CORNER (late Chinese Gallery). Open Daily from Nine to Six Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.; Evenings, from Seven to Ten, 6d. each. gratis from the 26th of June to the close of the Exhibition, Saturday excepted.

SOYER'S PHILANTHROPIC GALLERY.—In a few days will be OPEN, at 200, REGENT-STREET, SOYER'S PHILANTHROPIC PICTURE EXHIBITION, for the BENEFIT of the POOR OF THE METROPOLIS.—The Paintings will consist of the much-admired works of the celebrated artist, the late Madame Soyer, and the proceeds it is proposed to add to the Subscription Fund now in the Union Bank, Argyle-street, for the purpose of establishing a Parochial Kitchen in each destitute district in London, before the next winter, similar to the one in the Parish of the Rev. Joseph Brown, St. Matthias, Bethnal Green, by which upwards of 500 persons daily assisted at a trifling cost.

Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d. No Picture on sale.

MODELS of the TABERNACLE and ENCAPMENT of ISRAEL, by the Rev. RICHARD HARTSHORN, REMOVED from 53, PALL-MALL, to 332, ST. JAMES'S, two doors west of Exeter Hall, will be exhibited on MONDAY NEXT. The beautiful Landscape Model covers a space of 84 square feet, representing part of the Encampment on the Plains of Moab, View of the Dead Sea and River Jordan. The Model of the Tabernacle covers an area of 50 square feet, in which every fabric and material corresponds precisely with those of the Sacred Original. Admission, One Shilling. Open from ten till eight o'clock.—27th April, 1848.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 30.—Low Sunday. Venus rises at 4h. 2m. A.M.; Mars sets at 9h. 26m. A.M.

MONDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James. The Moon is near Mercury, Venus, and Uranus.

TUESDAY, 2.—Day breaks at 2h. 0m. A.M.; and twilight ends at 9h. 56m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—Oxford Term begins. Cambridge Term begins. New Moon at 7h. 15m. A.M.

THURSDAY, 4.—The Sun rises at 4h. 28m., and sets at 7h. 26m.

FRIDAY, 5.—The length of the day is 15h. 1m.

SATURDAY, 6.—St. John, ante Port. Lat.

During the month of May the planet Mars is situated near to Castor and Pollux. (See the diagram in the "Illustrated London Almanac," showing their relative position.)

TISSUE OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
m	h	m	h	m	h	m
11 25	11 65	* 0 25	0 48	1 15	1 35	2 0

* * * During the morning of Monday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Subscriber," Liverpool.—The eldest son of an heiress is not entitled to bear his mother's crest.

"Delphine."—The wife of the Duc d'Aumale is the Princess Maria Caroline Augusta of Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold, of Salerno. The wife of the Prince de Joinville is Donna Frances Caroline Jean, daughter of the late Emperor, Don Pedro, of Brazil. The present Lord Byron is cousin german to the poet, Lord Byron.

"L. N."—The Duchess of Orleans is daughter of Frederick Louis, late Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

"H. P. H." Wallworth.—Declined.

"J. G." Northwick, should apply at either of the Government dockyards.

"H. S. M."—There is no authority for the usage of a ducal coronet by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"E. W."—Osborne is her Majesty's private residence, and is, of course, not shown to the public.

"A Subscriber."—A stamped newspaper may be sent more than once through the post, for the same duty.

"Kilkenny."—The office of the Canada Company is at 13, St. Helen's-place.

"A Sheffield Cutler."—A father may appoint his son executor of his will; but an executor cannot also be a witness of the same will.

"T."—Scarbro'.—We must decline the Translations. Persons who wish to purchase particular books should write to the "Publishers' Circular," Fleet-street.

"An Old Subscriber, Brompton-square."—Clark's "Heraldry," last edition, published by Washbourne.

"A Regular Subscriber," Trowbridge.—There is not any edition of Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" of a size to suit the London Art-Union Etchings. Of the "Pilgrim's Progress" there is, however, such an edition.

"A. S."—Swindon.—We have not room for the long letter.

"G. F. M.D." Lisbon, is thanked; but we had no room to insert the Sketch.

"Two Constant Readers."—Tate's "Principles of Geometry," 3s. 6d.

"O. P."—We have Lamartine's signature before us. He writes his name without any accent; and, if our ear be not mistaken, we have heard him pronounce it as we record last week. To set the question at rest, we will take information on the subject.

"Cornet."—We know only of the Amateur Musical Society, the Sacred Harmonic Society, the London Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Cecilian Society.

"C. L. G."—Madame Lamartine is an Englishwoman, but of what family we do not know.

"Norma."—Bellini died in 1835.

"E. P."—Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, and Henry, Duke de Bordeaux, are remotely related, both having a common ancestor in Louis XIII., King of France. That monarch's eldest son, Louis XIV., was great great great grandfather of the Duke de Bordeaux; and his second son, Philip, Duke of Orleans, great great grandfather of Charles X.

"S. M." Canton, is thanked for the Sketch, though we cannot avail ourselves of it.

"C. C." Poornah, is thanked; but we have not room.

"T. K." Oxford.—Thanks.

"Omega." Edinburgh.—We do not remember any work recently published on Tezaz.

"J. M. F." Brighton.—See Mackenzie's "Guide to Australia." (Orr and Co.)

"J. S." The lines will not suit.

"A. M." Rotherham.—We have not room for the Engraving of the new Church.

"W. M."—R. I. P. upon tombstones, signifies "Requiescat in Pace" ("May he rest in peace.")

"W. L." Stratford.—Probably in a month or so.

"J. A." Cheltenham.—The marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, under any circumstances, is illegal.

"M. W. S." Coventry.—The House of Lords may be seen, by gratuitous ticket, on Wednesdays.

"E. T." Belfast.—No. 305 of our Journal is only sold with No. 306. All Numbers beyond month back are 1s. each.

"Several Mechanics." Penrith.—Refer to Richardson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to; or, abridged, 1 vol. 8vo.

"A Commercial Traveller." Manchester.—See in No. 207 of our Journal, the mode by which children are admitted into the Blue Coat School.

"Ignoramus."—See Marmontel's tale of "Belisarius."

"A. N. N."—Mr. Cornelius Stovin is the General Manager of Traffic on the London and South-Western Railway.

"Q. E. D." Market Bosworth.—By Act of Parliament (2 Vic. c. 12) the printer of every paper or book intended for publication must affix his imprint to the same; penalty for omission, £5.

"Quip."—Is the work in question by Lindley?

"Caledonia."—We have not seen the work.

"F. F." Rathbone-place.—Declined.

"Query."—Newspapers may be sent to the British Colonies free of postage, if posted within seven days of their publication.

"An Amateur." Belfast.—Smart's "Practice of Elocution." Knight's edition of Shakespeare.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—On Thursday morning, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General, as in the case of Mr. Mitchell on the preceding day, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the cases of Messrs. Meagher and O'Brien, and subsequently tendered *ex-officio* informations against those gentlemen. Mr. Meagher immediately entered an appearance. Mr. O'Brien being out of town was allowed till Monday to make his appearance.

The contested election for the County Wicklow terminated on Wednesday, in the return of the Whig candidate, Sir Ralph Howard, who had a majority only of five over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Charles Stanley Monck; the numbers being, at the close of the poll—Howard, 321; Monck, 316—Majority, 5.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular to the magistrates of various towns, requiring them to swear in special constables.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

Sir Peter Laurie	Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. D.M.	1
Teetotum .....	.. .. .. .. ..	2
Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs each. D.M.	.. .. .. .. ..	1
Glendower .....	.. .. .. .. ..	2
Corsican .....	.. .. .. .. ..	1
Won easy. ....	.. .. .. .. ..	2

The installation of Dr. Hampden, as Bishop of Hereford, took place on Thursday, in the Hereford Cathedral, in the presence of a body of the clergy and laity. During the proceedings a document, said to be a protest from the Dean of Hereford, was handed to the Rev. Canon Musgrave, who presided, in the absence of the Dean, Dr. Merewether.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, APRIL, 1848.—On and after 28th inst. any money order presented through a bank will be paid without the name of a remitter, and the signature in full of the Christian name of the payee being insisted upon as a condition of payment, provided that the bank be situated in the town on which the money-order is drawn, that the order be crossed with the banker's name, and that the party applying at the Money-order-office be known there as in the employment of the bank. It must be understood, however, that in all such cases the liability of the Post-office will absolutely terminate with the payment of the order so presented.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Prussian troops and the Danes have come into collision, and a sanguinary battle between them is stated to have taken place, which terminated in the surrender of the city of Schleswig to the Prussians. The following is the official despatch:—

"Head Quarters, Schleswig, April 23, 1848.—Eleven o'clock at night.—To the whole Provisional Government of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein.—I have the honour to transmit to the Provisional Government the joyful intelligence that, after an obstinate engagement of several hours, the Danes had been defeated, and the city of Schleswig, so far as the Gottorp Schlossdamm, fell into our hands about two o'clock this afternoon.

"The attack was afterwards renewed by the left wing, whereby the city of Schleswig was surrounded, and our troops penetrated as far as the Chaussee at Flensburg. At half-past seven the battle was over. In consequence of the encircling of the city, the castle of Gottorp was evacuated by the Danes.

(Signed) "VON WRANGEL, Royal Prussian General of Cavalry."

The place, which was obstinately defended, was taken by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet, without waiting for their artillery. The next day the Federal troops marched beyond Schleswig, and their advanced party had in the evening entered Flensburg.

General Von Wrangel has assumed the command-in-chief of all the German Federal troops serving in the Duchies.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.—Although the result of the Paris elections could not be officially ascertained until yesterday (Friday), yet on Thursday enough was known to enable us to judge as to what the result will be. An account of the polling in a great number of the sections into which Paris is divided has been already published, and it is a remarkable fact, that, with one exception, M. de Lamartine, M. Dupont (de l'Enre), M. Marrast, M. Garnier Pagès, M. Crémieux, M. Marie, and M. Arago, or, in other words, the moderate members of the Provisional Government, are at the head of the poll; while MM. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Albert, and Flocon, who had addressed themselves to the masses, and were supposed to be their favourites, were left lagging behind. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the whole of the members of the Provisional Government will be returned among the thirty-four representatives. In all the arrondissements inhabited by the respectable citizens M. Ledru Rollin was either without a vote at all, or in a great minority.

SWITZERLAND.

The Diet has adjourned its sittings to May 12. Before separating it adopted the report of the committee charged with the distribution of the sums subscribed in favour of the victims of the war against the Sonderbund. It referred to a committee the demand of the Cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Zug, and Unterwalden, to have the sequestration taken off which had been placed on the ammunition and stores belonging to them, and seized on at Tessino. It also heard several communications relative to the events occurring in Germany.

SICILY.

A letter from Palermo states that the Sicilians have offered the crown of Sicily to Charles Albert, or his heir. The Grand Duke of Tuscany was, it is said, talked of, but it was thought that he was not of sufficient weight to protect Sicily against Naples.

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi*, on the part of the Crown, to the bills found by the Grand Jury against Mitchell, and stated it was his intention to file an *ex-officio* information against him.

This proceeding was in consequence of the plea filed by Mr. Mitchell, which would lead to considerable delay previously to the merits of the case being entered into.

At a subsequent period of the day Mr. Mitchell, being in court, was served with copies of the informations entered against him.

In the afternoon of Wednesday it was stated, and generally believed, that the Privy Council had ordered the city of Dublin to be proclaimed, and an immediate search to be made for arms.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.

On Thursday evening (last week), at a general meeting of the Confederate Repeal Clubs in Dublin, the following declaration was agreed to:—

"Resolved.—That inasmuch as the circumstances of the present time require that every man should hold himself in readiness to take up arms in defence of his country, and that the names of those who are willing to perform this duty should be known to the British Government and to their fellow countrymen, it is recommended that the following declaration be signed by all Irishmen between the ages of 18 and 60, who are willing to serve as members of a National Guard:—"

"We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are willing to enrol ourselves as members of a National Guard, for the purpose of preserving social order, and of protecting this island against all foes, domestic and foreign; that we are prepared to furnish ourselves with suitable weapons and accoutrements, and are resolved to hazard our lives in defence of our country, in case any emergency shall arise which may require our services in its behalf."

The "declaration" has been signed by several thousands.

With a view of suspending unlawful drilling, the Government has addressed a circular to the magistrates at petty sessions, calling attention to the act 60th George III., and 1st George IV. chap. 1, by which all persons training and drilling others, or attending meetings for the purpose of doing so, or who shall aid or assist in drilling others, are liable to be punished by transportation or imprisonment; and those who are trained or drilled, or shall attend for that purpose, to be fined and imprisoned, by sentence of the Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions.

The insurrectionary spirit of the articles in the *United Irishman* and *Nation* newspapers continues unabated.

On Saturday evening last, a preliminary meeting (the first) of the Protestant Repeal Association was held at their temporary rooms in College-green. The attendance was both numerous and respectable, far exceeding the anticipations of the promoters of the movement. The assemblage was addressed, amongst others, by Mr. Samuel Ferguson, a barrister, and a gentleman favourably known in the literary world; he was followed by Mr. Ireland, also a barrister, and both speeches were marked by calmness, moderation, and plain sense. A general meeting is shortly to take place.

MEETING OF ENGLISH CHARTISTS AND IRISH REPEALERS.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Monday at the Princess' Theatre, Abbey-street, for the purpose of adopting "the best, surest, and shortest plan to repeal the Legislative Union, by forming a league between the Repealers and Radical Reformers of Great Britain for that purpose, and based upon the principle of a full, free, and complete representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament." Mr. James Leech and Mr. Samuel Kidd, members of the Chartist Convention, attended as delegates from the English Chartists, to promote the objects of the meeting. There were not more than 300 persons present; Mr. John Mitchell occupied the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were, after the delivery of several speeches, agreed to.

CONCILIATION HALL.—The Repeal Association held their usual meeting in Dublin on Monday, Mr. James Delany, T. C., in the chair. The police were present taking notes. An address was read from the committee of the Association, referring to the recent declaration of Lord John Russell against Repeal, and reminding the people that similar declarations had been made against emancipation and the Reform Act shortly previous to the realisation of both those great measures. The Repealers, therefore, were urged to courage and confidence, and exhorted that there was no cause for depression. Mr. Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, addressed the meeting on the Crown and Government Security Bill.

The hon. member was received with considerable enthusiasm. Rent for the week, £30.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Saturday the high sheriff and the foreman and gentlemen of the grand jury of the county of Dublin waited on His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Vice-regal Lodge, and presented an address of loyalty and devotion to the Queen, and of confidence in his Excellency's government of this country. The address was read by Mr. James Hans Hamilton, M.P., in his capacity of foreman of the grand jury. His Excellency returned a suitable reply.

EXECUTIONS.—On Thursday (last week), Michael Ryan and Thomas Fitzgerald were executed at Limerick, in pursuance of the sentences passed on them at the late assizes; the former convicted of the murder of Honoria Ryan, the latter of the murder of John McEnery. Fitzgerald, in presence of the priest and the crowd, when on the drop, made a solemn declaration of his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer.—On Saturday last, the convicts Brown and Shee, found guilty at the late assizes of the murder of Mr. Prinn, pay clerk under the Board of Works, were executed at the front of Kilkenney Gaol.—At Nenagh, John and Michael Connolly were executed for the murder of J. Dillon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The twelfth annual meeting of this society was held in Drury-lane Theatre on Tuesday, for the distribution of prizes, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. The report, which was very voluminous, stated with reference to the controversy with the Board of Trade, "The vital question at present, then, between the Board of Trade and the Art-Union of London, is simply whether the council shall select the prizes for the prizeholders, or the prizeholders select them for themselves; and to make the opinion of the society on this point clear to those who have not that opportunity of otherwise learning it which your council have, a resolution will presently be submitted for your consideration." The following is the resolution adverted to, which was carried unanimously at a subsequent part of the proceedings:—"That this meeting cordially concurs in the efforts made by the Council of the Art-Union of London to maintain the fundamental principles of that institution, and that they hope the Council will persevere in their endeavours, and that the thanks of the association are due to the Council for their conduct during the past year." From the report it also appeared that the following pictures are already in hand:—"The Burial of Harold," by Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. (which received the first premium in 1847 from the Royal Commissioners of Fine Arts), to be engraved by Mr. Bacon; "Richard Coeur de Lion Pardonning the Archer, &c.", by Mr. J. Cross (which received the second premium from the commissioners), to be engraved in line by Mr. Shenton; "The Irish Piper," by Mr. F. Goodall, to be engraved by Mr. F. Goodall; and, "For the current year it is proposed to produce in bronze a bust of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in commemoration of the grant of the charter. The opinion of Prince Albert being taken, the bust by Chantrey, deposited in Windsor Castle, was adopted as the best, and a cast having been obtained for the society, with her Majesty's gracious permission, it was reduced, and will be executed in bronze forthwith. Thirty of these busts will form part of the distribution."

ANTI-BRIBERY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Royal Standard, Mortimer-street, to receive a deputation from the Anti-Bribery Society, and petition Parliament in favour of purity of election. Mr. Stewart, surgeon, was called to the chair. Addresses were delivered by the gentlemen of the deputation. A novelty in the mode of petitioning was recommended by the deputation. Instead of one petition, three petitions were prepared for the signatures of the meeting; one to be signed by the inhabitants of Marylebone, another by the inhabitants of Finsbury, and a third by the inhabitants of Westminster. In strict compliance with the Act of the 13th Charles II., c. 5, only 20 signatures were received to each petition, and every signature was authenticated with the profession and the address of the party signing it. This mode of signing was recommended as a mode full of advantages to the cause of popular rights.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Monday, at a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, held in the vestry-room, for electing churchwardens and officers for the ensuing year, a report was read from the auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Commissioners of the Baths and Wash-houses, now erecting at the back of St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross, from which it appeared the works are progressing rapidly; that the vestry have subscribed £250, and a sum of £6000 has been had from the Economic Life Assurance Office in part of a loan of £10,000 on the rates. In the treasurer's hands there is £2257 5s. 10d.; and in the clerks', £29 5s. 2d.

INTRA-MURAL BURIALS.—At a vestry meeting held in St. Clement Danes' Parish, Strand, on Monday, it was stated that the clerical Committee appointed to adopt measures respecting burials in cities and towns had nominated twenty clergymen and twenty laymen, whose names were to be forwarded to Lord Morpeth, for his Lordship to appoint a Committee from those gentlemen for the purpose of finally suppressing burials in cities and towns, and that the following lay gentlemen were nominated for the parish of St. Clement Danes; viz. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. Twining, and Mr. Sambrroke.

MR. COCHRANE'S PAUPER PROCESSION.—On Monday, towards noon, about fifty or sixty persons assembled in groups in Leicester-square, apparently curious to see the procession of paupers invited by Mr. C. Cochrane to accompany him to Whitehall. The point of attraction evidently was the building occupied by the Poor Man's Guardian Society, Mr. Cochrane's head-quarters. Even and anon the door of this building was opened, and an individual distributed printed papers to whoever chose to take them. These documents purported to be copies of a petition adopted "at numerous crowded meetings," and praying her Majesty to instruct her House of Commons to correct various alleged abuses therein stated. Though these papers were abundantly distributed, and some time elapsed, still there was nothing like a gathering; and with the view, no doubt, of getting up an excitement, a vehicle like a large advertising van, drawn by one wretched animal, and the sides covered with rude representations of the pauper accommodation in the casual wards of the various metropolitan workhouses, was driven leisurely round the square some half-dozen times, making short trips into the confined avenues around. This of course attracted attention, and the crowd was swelled to 100 or 150 by half-past twelve o'clock, when a detachment of the A division of police was marched into the square, and effected a clearance of the footpaths. The crowd, however, continued opposite the house of the Poor Man's Guardian Society, at the door of which Mr. Cochrane showed himself two or three times, as though to intimate that he was quite ready to take his part in the intended demonstration, and was only waiting the appearance of the "one hundred thousand." The time passed, but still they came not; and accordingly, about a quarter before one, an open carriage was drawn up in front of the door, and Mr. Cochrane and three other gentlemen entered. They were saluted by a faint cheer from the assemblage, which then perhaps numbered 200 persons, and the vehicle was driven in the direction of the Haymarket, closely followed by the van above described, with its disgusting daubs. The police having stopped the crowd of ragamuffins who followed the carriage, Mr. Cochrane proceeded to Trafalgar-square, and there endeavoured to address some knots of loafers, but the police dispersed them, and Mr. Cochrane then proceeded, "all alone in his glory," towards Whitehall. On arriving at the door of the Home-Office, Mr. Cochrane and his friends alighted, and, on entering, were informed by a messenger, in answer to their inquiries, that Sir George Grey could not then see the deputation, and that he would be engaged for at least half an hour, upon which, having first deposited the petition in the hands of the messenger, they retired to the steps outside the office door, where they remained for some minutes, apparently in doubt whether they should wait for the chance of seeing Sir G. Grey, or return to the place from which they came. Ultimately they decided on the latter course, and having informed those assembled outside of what they had done, they re-entered the carriage and drove off in the direction of Charing-cross, amid the shouts of their dirty body guard.

LOYALTY OF THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.—On Tuesday a large number of signatures were appended to the subjoined declaration of loyalty to the throne, in the several wards of the City of London, in accordance with the motion passed at the last Court of Common Council:—"We, the undersigned citizens and inhabitants of the respective wards of the City of London, desire to express our unshaken loyalty and attachment to the throne; our firm determination to uphold, to the utmost of our power, and by every constitutional means, the just legal rights of the Sovereign, and the authority of both Houses of Parliament, as by law established; to preserve inviolate, by combined and persevering efforts, the peace of the metropolis against all attempts that may be made to disturb the public tranquillity, or to put in peril the persons or property of our fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects. And we desire gratefully to acknowledge the benefit of the effective measures taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the magistrates, the police, and citizens at large, in co-operation with her Majesty's Government, that happily secured from apprehended tumult and confusion the peace of this city."

BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.—The number of births registered in the suburban and metropolitan districts during the above week was 1298, of which 694 were males and 604 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 58. The number of deaths during the same time was 991, of which 492 were males and 499 females. Thus the births this week exceed the deaths by 307. The latter, however, exceed the weekly average for the last five springs by 46, but are less than the deaths of the preceding week.

THE CHARTIST MEETING IN EDINBURGH.—The Chartist demonstration, held on the Calton Hill, on Monday evening, proved a total failure. There might have been 600 or 700 persons on the hill; but, owing to the weather, the meeting adjourned to the hall in Adam-square, where, after the assemblage had been kept waiting for a considerable time for the committee, a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, was ultimately adopted. Delegates were then appointed to represent the Scotch Chartists in the great "National Assembly," to be held in this metropolis on the 1st of May.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by the Baroness de Speth and Sir George Cooper, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness left her residence, Frogmore House, Windsor, on Saturday morning, proceeded to the Farnborough-road station, and from thence by the London and South-Western Railway to Gosport, crossing to Osborne in the *Fairy* steam-yacht. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtney arrived at Osborne from town, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne, and the Royal children took their usual airings.

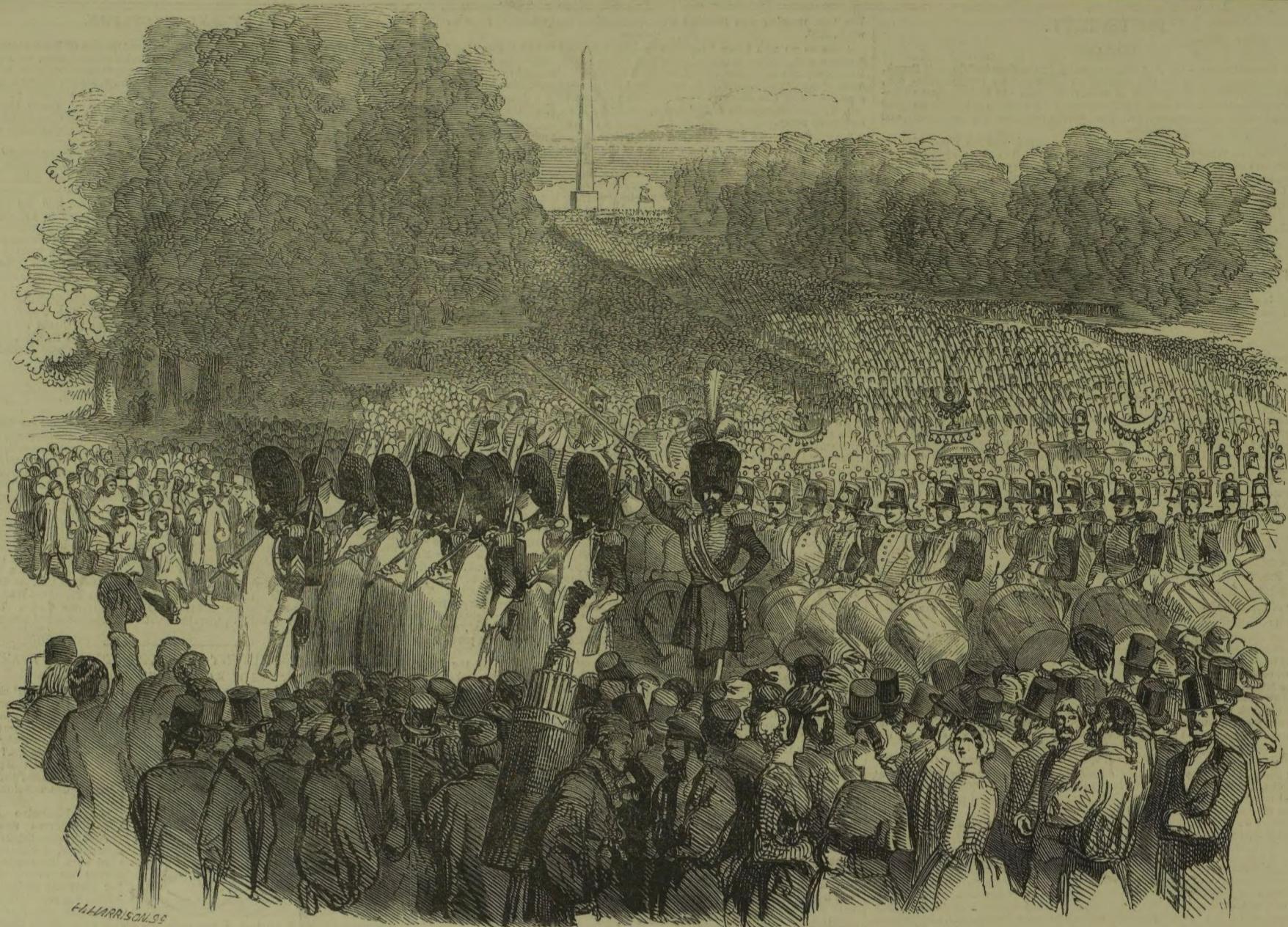
On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine Service in Osborne. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtney officiated.

Tuesday was the birthday of the Princess Alice. The auspicious event was celebrated at Osborne. The band of the 9th Regiment arrived in the morning, and performed a number of favourite pieces. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the forenoon in the pleasure-grounds; and the Princess Alice, together with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, took airings in the walks and rides. Viscountess Jocelyn, lady in waiting to her Majesty, took her departure from Osborne during the morning. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, Baron de Beust, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Spithead on Thursday morning, at eight A.M., in the *Hove*, 120, Captain Sir James Stirling, in tow of the *Scourge* steam-sloop, Commander Wingrove. Her Majesty landed in the afternoon, and proceeded to town by express train.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—The following Archbishops and Bishops have intimated their intention of holding general ordinations for their respective dioceses on Trinity Sunday:—Archbishop of Canterbury, at Canterbury Cathedral; Archbishop of York, at York Minster; Bishop of London, at Fulham Palace; Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle; Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, Durham; Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; Bishop of Rochester, in London; Bishop of Lichfield, at Lichfield Cathedral; Bishop of Ely, at Ely Cathedral; Bishop of Oxford, at Christ Church, Oxford; Bishop of Hereford, at All Saints' Church, Hereford; Bishop of Bangor, at Bangor; Bishop of Carlisle, at Carlisle



HARRISON'S

MARCH OF THE TROOPS THROUGH THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

(Continued from page 275.)

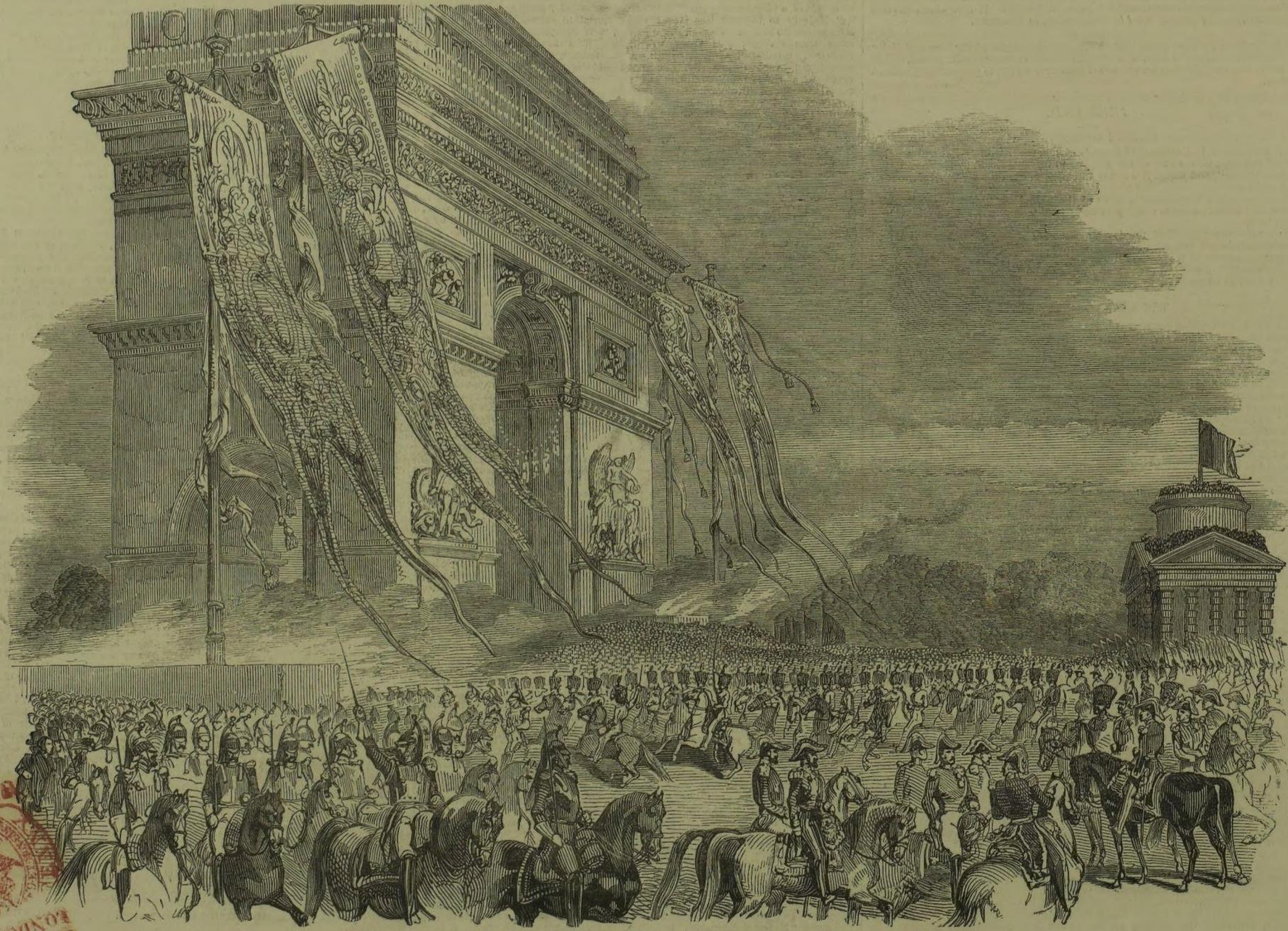
teers, who are chiefly from the dregs of the people, that showed how easily the French can adapt themselves to acting new parts. The effect of the ever-advancing battalions was frequently curious enough; some had placed green branches in their muskets, and came on like Birnam wood; others had nosegays and branches of lilac in theirs, and looked like moving flower-beds; others, again, had attached to their bayonets small tricoloured banners, that fluttered along like a flight of summer flies. The less agreeable part of the effect arose from the discordant howlings and chorusing of large masses of men. One company had got into the middle of the "Marseillaise," whilst the next was at the first notes; another followed screaming out of

tune, "Mourir pour la patrie;" the "Chant du Départ" or the "Carmagnole" rang screechingly on the ear at the same moment. Now came a band playing one air, while close behind was another playing a different one. It was a fearful *charivari* of infernal sounds. One could scarce suppose that the French laid claim to being a musical nation. How many throats must have been hoarse that night in Paris! Thousands broke up at a very early hour of the day. It was generally remarked that when an isolated name was shouted, it was only and alone, "Vive Lamartine!" There was a time when he seemed to have sunk in popularity. The events of the last few days have taught the masses to appreciate the noble man of peace and order.

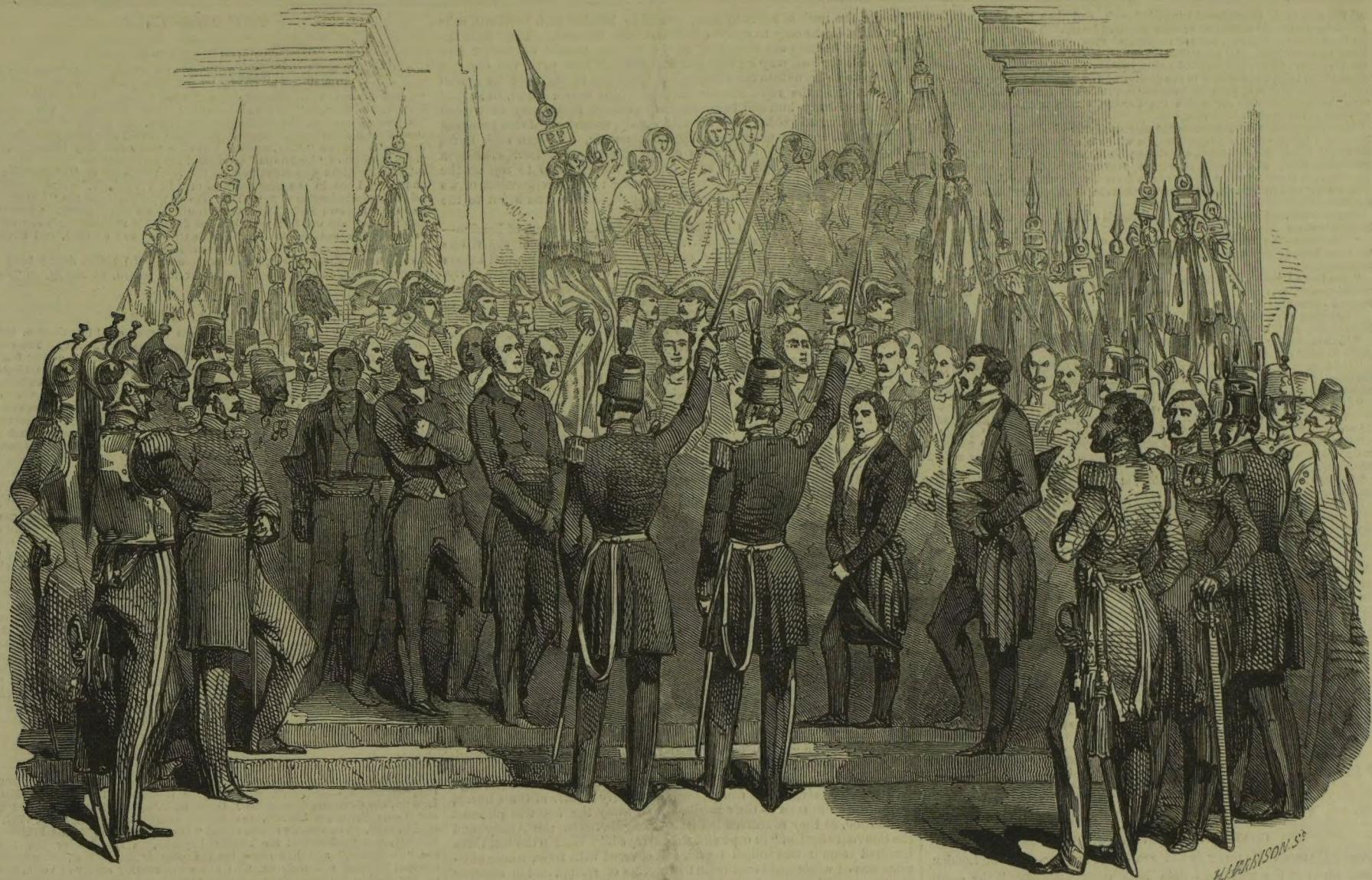
Far below the mark must be every attempt to convey the faintest notion of the

aspect of the capital, the countless thronging crowds on the passage of the troops; the effect of the seemingly endless masses of moving bayonets in the midst. Along the Champs Elysées, across the Place de la Concorde, down the ex-Rue Royal (now called the Rue Nationale), along the long line of the Boulevards, the scene was the same to a seeming eternity of space and time. It was a ceaseless movement—on, on, on. The review commenced at eleven o'clock; it was half-past seven in the evening, when the dusk had gathered, that the tail of the monster column at last passed very high up the Boulevards! The night had long fallen, when it reached the *estrade* of the Arch of Triumph, at about half-past eight. From five in the morning had the poor fellows been on foot.

It must be said, in praise of the Parisian population, that nothing but the ex-



TROOPS DEFILING BEFORE THE ARC DE L'ETOILE.



THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

tremendous good-humour] and order were exhibited among the troops up to the latest hour; there was never a symptom of impatience or of the ill-temper of weariness; and the last legion—the first of the National Guards—came shouting down the Boulevards with a zeal and a *bonhomie* that, after such prolonged fatigue, was perfectly astounding. It must not be forgotten that these were the shopkeepers, the artisans, the *élégants*, the established house proprietors—rich and poor mingled pell-mell—and not the military, trained to discipline and fatigue, who showed this spirit. When, about ten o'clock at night,

they were returning to their homes, they might be heard laughingly saying, "Well, now we'll go to breakfast!" The whole effect of this seemingly interminable review was such as to make it seem almost incredible that, like processions on the stage, the legions were not coming round and round again, having passed back behind the scenes through by-streets.

The ferment of the returning troops and the swarming crowds continued until long after midnight. The whole city was very brilliantly illuminated, as were the Champs Elysées with their usual holiday show. But this time there was no

cry of "*Des ampions!*" no ill-will displayed towards the very few houses that remained dark. It was now the spontaneous triumph of the cause of order. It was expected that during the night, at a moment when all the National Guards were harassed with fatigue, a fresh attempt would be made by the Ultras; but nothing of the kind took place. The number of men under arms during the day amounted to 400,000.

At night the illuminations in the Champs Elysées presented a fairy-like scene. Lights, festooned from tree to tree were hung from the Place de la Concorde



THE FLOWER-MARKET IN COVENT-GARDEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

all the way to the magnificent triumphal arch, and then the vista was terminated by a splendid display of various coloured lamps. The pale moon looked on from above in full sail, but her ineffectual fires were paled by the brilliant blaze on every side. All the public buildings, of course, shone resplendent, and the Chamber of Deputies and the noble edifices on the Place de la Concorde glared with lights, and added to the glories of the scene. In the midst of all this, countless hosts of peaceful Republicans, male and female, sang their songs with that *gaie du cœur* for which the Parisian stands unrivalled amongst the children of the capitals of Europe.

The following is a description of the new standard:—The handle is surmounted by a pike, below which is a medallion, on which is engraved, in relief, the Gallic cock, and under the medallion an oblong plate, with the letters "R. F." engraved in relief. In the midst of what is technically called the white part of the flame, in the centre of a crown of oak leaves, are written, "*Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*," and in the midst "*Unité*." "*République Française*" is inscribed on the flag.

The address read by M. Arago to the Colonels of Regiments, mentioned above, is as follows:—

"Colonels.—The Provisional Government is about to confide these standards to your honour and to the honour of the citizens and the soldiers whom you command."

"Let those Republican colours, the history of which is consecrated by glorious reminiscences, everywhere recall to your eyes the living image of free and regenerated France."

"Let your hearts be penetrated with the holy motto of the Republic, henceforth to become the immortal faith of the country."

"If that country should require your arms, let this standard serve as the guide to your courage."

"Let it be in peace the symbol of discipline and of order—a rallying point for the defence of those great principles which the Revolution has proclaimed, and which the Republic will verify."

"Citizen soldiers—soldiers, citizens, all children of the people, equally dear to them, carry with pride this emblem of the strength and of the grandeur of the armed people."

"It is for the Republic a pledge of union and power, for all free nations a guarantee of alliance and of friendship, for oppressed people a hope of enfranchisement."

"Colonels, in the name of the Republic, we take God and men to witness that you swear fidelity to this flag."

The soldiers of the regiments of the line that had entered Paris for the grand "Fraternité Révolutionnaire" had been billeted on the inhabitants, most of whom had displayed eager hospitality on the occasion.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of these striking displays of Republican pageantry shows the vast body of troops on their march through the Champs Elysées—a brilliant assemblage of gleaming bayonets, garnished with bouquets of flowers—a strange juxtaposition of the emblems of war and peace.

The second Engraving shows the defiling of the troops before the Arc de l'Étoile, at night; the massive triumphal structure brilliantly illuminated, a forest of torches blazing around its base, and the whole scene bathed in a flood of festal light.

The Presentation of the New Colours is the impressive tableau of the third Illustration. In the foreground are the Standard-bearer and Colonel, each raising his sword, and swearing to the colours, which M. Arago is in the act of presenting. On his right is Lamartine; and on his left are Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Armand Marrast, with other members of the Provisional Government, and behind them are gallant officers en grande tenue.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER IV.—COVENT-GARDEN.

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET is the ever-open flower-show of London. Here, when "the wind and rain beat dark December," the costly chrysanthemum may be purchased, with which beauty decks her waving ringlets, as she shoots the arrows of love from her eyes, regardless on whom they may alight. In spring, summer, autumn, or winter, the choicest treasures of the floral world are here collected; from the conservatory, and the humble cottage-garden, flowers of all hues are gathered to grace the Covent-Garden colonnades. Few places surprise a stranger more than when he emerges suddenly from that great, crowded, and noisy thoroughfare, the Strand, and finds himself all at once in this little world of flowers. In this spot are to be found the first offerings of Spring; the snow-drop that comes "like an unbidden guest," violets and primroses which have been gathered in many a far-off dell and sunny dingle, come to tell us the progress that Nature is making in the green and out-of-door world. Many a sad and many a pleasing thought must have been awakened in the bosoms of thousands who have long been in-dwellers in this mighty city, by walking through the ranks of flowers which are here placed. They must have recalled the image of some old home far away, and probably never again to be visited by them—the porch, over which the woodbine or jasmine trailed, and the garden-fence, along which the clustering moss-roses hung. Many a flower is thus borne away and treasured for the old memories it awakens, for the tender recollections it recalls—feelings to which the heart had long been a stranger. For Byron has shown how small a key can open the human heart—how slight a chord may be struck, and some slumbering affection be in a moment aroused:—

It may but be a sound—

A tone of music—summer's eve—or spring—

A flower—striking the electric chain.

Here are purchased the cut flowers that decorate the banquet and ball-rooms—the posy which the blushing bride bears with downcast look in her hand—the bouquet which is rained down at the feet of our favourite actresses; and here, also, affection comes for its last tribute to place beside the pale face of the beloved dead, or plant around the grave in the cemetery. The house of mirth and the house of mourning are both supplied from the same common store. Pride, love, interest, fame, and death come here to select their garlands.

Here the young lover purchases for his fair one the blue forget-me-not; the graceful acacia, emblem of elegance; the myrtle, the old Grecian symbol of love; pansies—"that's for thoughts"; the red-streaked woodbine, which denotes devoted affection; the lily, that ancient representative of purity of heart; the rose, the queen of beauty, and for the earliest of which five or ten shillings is no unusual sum to pay; with every flower that makes up the great alphabet of love.

The epicure may here feast his eyes with delight; and, if he is wealthy enough, purchase the natural produce of April or May while the snows of February are whitening the ground; for so has science triumphed over nature, by the aid of heat and manures, that there is scarcely anything too difficult for your forcing-gardeners to accomplish. New potatoes, peas, and fruit of almost every description, are here to be found, fresh gathered, before spring has hung out a single leaf upon the oak. Green April is made to produce green gooseberries; and marrow-fats come in with the blossoms of May. Herb conservatories are also formed over the colonnades; and the choicest and most delicate flowers that ever bloomed in kingly gardens, may be found as healthy and beautiful, amid London smoke, as if flourishing a hundred miles away in the country.

Those Itinerant dealers who make the streets of London ring with the pleasant spring-cry of "All a-blown, all a-growing!" as they move along with barrow, basket, and cart, are generally supplied from this market; and few would credit the many hundreds of pounds expended in the metropolis for the purchase of flower-roots to be re-planted in the little back-yards called gardens, which are a peculiar feature in most of the London streets, beyond the city boundaries. Places which, to pass in front, a stranger would think no green thing had ever grown for years near such neighbourhood; yet in the rear they contain choice wallflowers, sweet-williams, carnations, Canterbury-bells, hollyhocks, sun-flowers, and fancy dahlias, which have been grown within a mile or so of the bridges, and have been sent forth to "dispute the prize" at a flower-show. Many a poor man has often expended his shilling when he could ill spare it, to purchase a choice tulip or dahlia, which he treasured as the pride of his garden; and this is one amongst other pleasing sights to witness in this market. The artisan here finds enjoyment as well as the wealthy citizen, or the aristocratic lady, who treads with "mincing gait" through the arcade, attended by John the page, and all his "eruption of buttons." Fine specimens of English beauty are often met with here—faces that look not unlike our own island roses; the fine blue-eyed Saxon cast of countenance, and the long fair hair, such as centuries ago drooped about the brow of Rowena, and were the cause of King Vortigern losing his kingdom and his life.

In contrast to these are our Covent-Garden portresses—sturdy daughters of Erin, clad in almost manly attire, and, with scarcely an exception, every soul a smoker and drinker of neat gin. Wonderful are the loads which these "juvenile antiquities" carry; they would

make the neck of a strong man, unused to bearing such burthens, ache again, were he only to carry one a moderate distance. Their faithfulness and honesty are deserving of the highest praise: no matter how valuable the load may be that you purchase, or how great the distance it has to be borne into the suburbs, you have but to pay the trifles agreed upon, furnish the right address, and when you return home, there you will find every bud and blossom uninjured, for Biddy may be trusted with uncounted gold. They are all a sturdy, short-necked race; moving caryatides, strong enough to support a temple, although such forms never mingled with the dreams of our ancient sculptors. Beside a good-natured, it requires a strong-armed man to help to replace the load upon their heads when they have rested; and few gentlemen, we hope, resist the appeal of "Will your honour please to lend a lift to the basket?"

At a very early hour in the morning, and while the rest of London—excepting the markets—seem wrapt in sleep, the whole of the streets which open into Covent-Garden are thronged with vehicles, and buyers and sellers—for either the greengrocer or his man must be here early, if our dinner-table is to be supplied with first-rate vegetables; and from the most remote street of the suburbs the greengrocers are compelled to come either to the Borough, to Farringdon, or Covent-Garden markets, for their stock—for these, with the exception of Spitalfields, which is prepared for potatoes, are the only garden markets. From one or other of these places have all those tempting shows of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, which give such a country-look to the greengrocers' shops, been brought at an early hour.

Here an imaginative lover of good living may feed his fancy, and feast his eyes with the first rhubarb pie of the season—conjure up the roast shoulder of lamb that is to accompany the asparagus—match the new potatoes with the brown veal cutlet—see a couple of ducks lying prostrate beside a dish of green peas—run streaks of fanciful pastry between the rich lines of raspberries—thrust bundles of sage and onions inside some stubble-fed goose, or call up the plump leg of mutton that is to be boiled along with those lily-white turnips; while cauliflower, spinach, brocoli, and greens of every description may be found to match with the finest joints that either Leadenhall or Newgate markets can produce; for here they are to be seen "thick as leaves that strew the Vale of Vallambrosa."

The poet may also ramble here, and call up visions of the Garden of Eden, where our first mother stood "half-spied, so thick the blushing roses round about her blowed;" or the golden fields of Enna and Prosperina, and her nymphs; and the wheels of that gloomy chariot, which ploughed up the waving flowers:—of Cupid and Psyche; and the beautiful vale of Arcady, and Venus mourning over her beloved Adonis, from whose blood there sprang a rich array of peerless blossoms.

But, independent of these associations, Covent-Garden has an interest of its own. Above six hundred years ago it bore the name of Convent Garden, and originally belonged to Westminster Abbey. A pleasant walk must it have been, a few centuries ago, from that grave and venerable pile, to the garden, before even the village of Charing existed, and when probably the whole line of road, from the Abbey, consisted of avenues of trees, and open fields, where the daisies blomed, and the sky-lark built and sang. We can picture those early fathers of the Church, with the rich missals in their hands, wiling away the hours in pleasant meditation, as they sauntered leisurely along between the Abbey and the Convent Garden, "in cope and stole arrayed." Within the last three hundred years it was walled round, and covered with trees, whose blossoms waved white and beautiful in the breezes of spring, and in summer displayed a rich array of trembling green; while half-a-dozen thatched cottages, and a convent, were the only habitations that then heaved up in this small neighbourhood. A few noblemen's mansions were all that at this time stood beside the river from Temple Bar to the Abbey; and these, with their beautiful gardens, sloped down by the edge of the water. Only a few years ago Covent-Garden consisted of a mass of unsightly wooden sheds and open standing-pieces, inferior to the market of many a common country town; and it was not until about 1828, that this mass of rubbish began to be swept away, and the present market to be built. The foundations of the old convent, from which, no doubt, this place takes its name, are not yet wholly swept away, a considerable portion being at present enclosed within the house occupied by Mr. Bohn, the bookseller, in York-street. Here two or three bulky piles of masonry, no doubt containing the remains of the early fathers, who wandered about this ancient neighbourhood, while, with the exception of the convent, it was all one garden-ground, may still be seen. This convent, if we remember rightly, has escaped the notice of several of the London historians, who, because it was built on land belonging to the Abbey, seem to have lost sight of it as a separate structure.

It was not until the time of Charles the First that any material improvement commenced in this neighbourhood. The name of Inigo Jones is connected with the first advances architecture made in this direction, through the spirited exertions of the fourth Earl of Bedford. A few of the princely mansions which rise up in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn, are fine specimens of the buildings which were erected about this period.

What an uncomfortable place must the old City have been, with its little poking market in Honey-lane, now covered by the City of London School, and the Stocks Market, long since removed, and with only one bridge leading into this large London, which was then rapidly bursting its ancient barriers and shooting out far beyond its weather-beaten walls, while all propositions for improvement were considered as death-blows aimed at its old and barbarous privileges. Our forefathers never knew, nor need, such places as the present Covent-Garden Market.

We read, in old plays, of the apple-woman at the corner of the street, and the vendor of herbs who passed through those ancient thoroughfares; but of the greengrocers, like those of our own day, we find no mention, for they had no predecessors; and, excepting the cabbage and the parsnip, peas and beans, and the radish mentioned by Izaak Walton, there seems but to have been a scanty supply of vegetables. The potato is of comparatively modern introduction, while fruit-trees appear to have been grown in England from time immemorial; even as far back as the days of the Saxons, we find the vine cultivated in the gardens of the monasteries, and that the monks made their own wine. Their vegetable diet was very limited, and we need no further proof than the quantity of cattle slaughtered for the winter consumption, and salted for the sole purpose of saving the food they would require. Indeed, with the exception of beans, peas, wheat, barley, and a kind of cabbage called kale, we scarcely find any other mention of the vegetables used by our Saxon ancestors. Even in the time of Elizabeth, according to old Tusser, a supper of bacon broth was not to be despised, and a breakfast off the same substance cold, with the addition of a piece of cabbage in its cold state, and a lump of barley bread, formed the chief diet of the English farmer; washed down, no doubt, by a draught of beer.

Still the Londoners seem always to have been a flower-loving people, and although the stern Puritans banished their may-poles and Whitsun-tide games, they revived again at the Restoration, and continued with but little alteration until the middle of the last century. Even chatty old Pepys allowed his wife to go down into the neighbourhood of Greenwich, so that she might rise early and wash her face in May-dew; and bluff Hal, attended by his Queen and nobles, went out to "do observance to the May" at Shooters'-hill. We cannot help marvelling, while such a love for the beauties of nature prevailed, that no such thing as a regular flower market should exist. It is true the dramatists mention the smell that pervaded Bucklersbury; and no doubt a few centuries back this was the chief spot where the country-people assembled and sold the flowers and fruits they brought from the country. That thitherward they came, streaming from the wild woods of Hampstead and Highgate, or from the wilder wastes on which Norwood now stands, each bearing their burthen into "Bucklersbury at simple-time," when only one bridge spanned across the Thames.

Yet it must have been a merry London, when, to quote the words of an old chronicler, "the King himself rose early in the morning to fetch may or green boughs—himself fresh and richly apparelled; all his knights, squires, and gentlemen clothed in white satin; and all his guards and yeomen of the crown in white sarsenet. And so went every man with his bow and arrows, shooting to the wood; and so repaired again to the court, every man with a green bough in his cap." This was the time when, although London was without its Covent-Garden Market, in May, according to Herrick's description—

Each field became a street—each street a park,
Made green, and trimmed with trees.
Devotion gave each house a bough, a branch;
Each porch and door
With whitethorn neatly was inwove,
As if they were the cooler shades of love.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

This theatre was re-opened on Tuesday. "Lucrezia Borgia" was announced, but, owing to the illness of Gardoni, who was to have filled the *Gennaro*, "I Due Foscari" was substituted; and was followed by a scene from "Il Matrimonio Segreto." In the former Colletti personated the *Doga* with his wonted success, the closing scene being, as usual, a rare combination of vocal and dramatic power. Madame Cravelli also sang with great vigour and taste. In the "Matrimonio," Lablaiche was irresistibly humorous. The popular ballet of "La Florita" concluded the performances.

Thursday night was signalled by the re-appearance of Mademoiselle Cerito and M. St. Leon in the *divertissement* of "La Vivandière," which admits of an *ad libitum* introduction of *pas*. The "Pas de Quarante," from the "Lac des Fees," and the "Redowa Polka" were the favourite gems on Thursday. Cerito is much thinner than she was last year, but her dancing is as charmingly characteristic as ever. The advance in the "Pas de Quatre" was encored, and Cerito was loudly called for at the close of the *divertissement*.

On Thursday night next, (a subscription night,) Mlle. Jenny Lind is announced to make her first appearance for the season, as *Amina*, in "La Sonambula."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Tuesday, "La Donna del Lago" was performed at this theatre, with unprecedented success, both as regards individual and entire effect. The cast was greatly strengthened by Tamburini's *Roderick Dhu*, which was almost faultless: in dramatic effect it was complete. Grisi as *Ellen*, and Mario as *King James* sang with even more than their wonted vigour; and Albani as *Malcolm* sang with the brilliancy of last season. The essentially dramatic choral and concerted music of the opera was given with wonderful precision and startling effect; and the excellence of the orchestra contributed to render this the most effective performance of the season. The house was crowded; and in one of the boxes might be observed Mlle. Jenny Lind, who was by no means sparing in her applause.

On Thursday, "Il Don Giovanni" was repeated.

ST. JAMES'S.

An amateur performance, under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Thursday night at the above theatre, "in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution;" and we were pleased to see the house well filled. The play was George Colman's amusing comedy of "The Heir at Law." Lord *Duberty*, by Mr. J. Wilson, jun., was very creditably played. Mr. R. J. Hamerton, as *Dick Dowlas*, was well up in the part, but wanted the buoyancy of the *Dick* we have seen in bygone days. Mr. F. Holl's *Dr. Pangloss* was excellent. Mr. Topham's *Zekiel Homespun*, we thought (of the gentlemen) the best played part in the piece. The *Henry Moreland* of Mr. J. Tenniel, the *Steadfast* of Mr. J. W. Angell (capital), and the rest of the amateurs who filled the subordinate parts, are all to be commended. Miss Cooper's *Cicity Homespun* was first-rate performance. After the epilogue by the characters, as originally written, and admirably given by the actors and the ladies, a burst of applause and a call brought them again before the curtain. The force of "Plot and Counterplot" followed, and was played with a fair portion of applause. In our next week's Number we shall give an illustration of the play. The institution, for whose benefit the performance took place, cannot be too extensively made known, or too extensively patronised.

PRINCESS.

Lebrun is a name of note in musical history. There was Louis Auguste Lebrun, the famed oboe-player, who was the husband of the celebrated Madame Lebrun, the German *prima donna*; there was Jean Lebrun, the horn-player; and Louis Sébastien Lebrun, the French composer, born in Paris, 1764, who died in 1829. The one-act opera, called "The Nightingale," at the Princess', on Monday, was produced at the Théâtre Feydeau, in 1816, under the title of the "Rossignol," and has since been a popular production, being generally selected by some *prima donna*, who has extraordinary agility of voice, to show off her skill in roulades. Madame Albert Hyatt was the original representative, and Tulon, the renowned flautist, performed the variations. The Brussels Company, when at Drury-Lane Theatre, performed this operetta for Madame La borde, an *artiste* who in vocal mechanism is second only to Madame Persiani. The English version, with Madame Anna Thillon as *Phillis*, Mr. Barker as *Lubin*, Weiss as the *Baillie*, and Bodda as *Matharin*, *Phillis*'s father, is likely to please the public. The plot is simple, merely having reference to the mystification of an old stupid *Baillie*, who aspires to the hand of *Phillis*, and whose lover, *Lubin*, by playing a flute, is passed off as a nightingale. The lovers, of course, succeed in their contrivance, and are eventually united. Lebrun's music is melodious and simple; the instrumentation being somewhat dry and old-fashioned, but free, at all events, from the modern system of overloading the score with brass. Madame Thillon sings and acts charmingly, especially in the piccolo song. Mr. Loder conducted the band with tact.

Easter Monday brought with it its customary novelties at the different theatres; and we are happy to add, that all of them were more or less successful. The number of houses open on that evening compel us to be more brief than usual in our notices; but the following will be found a careful report of their various claims to patronage from our play-going readers.

DRURY LANE put forward all its force—human and equestrian—in a variety of novel scenes in the circus, any one of which would have made an amphitheatre popular some little time back. "The Festival of Flowers" was a very graceful performance by eight ladies and cavaliers upon horseback; and Messrs. Henri and Leroy, lying on their backs, on a species of table-couch, danced four large globes on their feet, in an extraordinary manner, spinning and twirling and tossing them about. M. Auriol stood on his head on the top of a ladder, surrounded by fireworks. The Sieglets, Newsome, Bassin, and Herrman, performed some wonderful feats on "rapid coursets" and all the pretty *écuyères* appeared in their most attractive acts, whilst the elegant fun of M. Leclair kept the house in rous of laughter. "God save the Queen" was lustily called for, and as

panied by M. Deulin's *Claude Frollo*. M. Zavostowski, who was at Drury-Lane with Mr. Bunn, and subsequently at the Surrey, played *Phœbus*. The ballet has been well mounted. The costumes are good, and the *tableaux* effectively arranged; whilst some excellent scenery, portraying old Paris, has been painted by Mr. Brunning, assisted by Mr. Grey. The new *danses* was called before the curtain at the conclusion to receive the usual honours; and the ballet altogether was perfectly successful.

Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar are, according to established rule, the holiday attractions in the Easter piece at the Adelphi, which is written by the ingenious Mr. Sterling Coyne, and called "The Fountain of Zea, or the Child of Air." The bill informs us that in the island of Zea there is a fountain; and that whatever good spirit touches its waters once becomes subservient to the will of the demon of evil; but that, should the waters touch the good spirit a second time, the evil one loses his power, and in his turn becomes the slave of the being he sought to subdue. Upon this legend the story of the piece is founded, and the adventures of the child of Air, *Agela* (Madame Celeste), furnish the action. She becomes the slave to the *Gnome King* (Mr. O. Smith), who imprisons her in a box and throws her into the sea, as the genii is treated in the Arabian Nights—whence she is fished up by *Pietro Flamingo* (Mr. Wright). She next, according to the proper rule of pieces of this description, falls in love with a mortal, and is persecuted by the *Gnome King*, until, being once more sprinkled with water from the fountain, the spell is broken. The spectacle is very well got up, and the ballet department unexceptionable. Mr. Wright is, as usual, enormously droll, and Miss Woolgar, as his sweetheart, the essence of liveliness and coquetry. Madame Celeste's pantomime is very expressive and effective; and the result of all this, that the curtain falls to loud applause.

The *SURVEY* opened under new management, that of Mr. Kershner, who has contrived to bring together many of the old favourites attached to the theatre, amongst whom are Mr. and Mrs. Honner, Mr. N. T. Hicks, Miss Terrey, and Mr. E. F. Saville. The first piece was "The Bohemians," a translation of a Boulevard drama, "Les Bohémiens de Paris," and one that has been before represented at this theatre, as well as at the Adelphi, Lyceum, &c. We noticed it at length when it was first produced. The interlude of "Ladies Beware" was played almost in dumb show, from the anxiety of the gallery to witness the pantomime of "Cinderella," which concluded the entertainments. Mr. T. Barry, from Astley's, was the Clown, and a very capital one he made. The old *libretto* was closely followed in the opening, and in the harlequinade all the late stirring events were unsparingly ridiculed. One of them—the Chartist petition demonstration—created some difference of opinion in the gallery; but, upon the whole, the pantomime went famously, and promises to repay the novel experiment of producing one at Easter.

The *OLYMPIC* put forth Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutus," in which Mr. Brooke sustained the principal character; and produced afterwards a new extravaganza, called "A Mission to Borneo, or the Second Voyage of Sindbad the Sailor," written with a fair degree of smartness, but too long and unconnected, as the audience seemed to think. It wants considerable pruning: this effected, it will, without doubt, serve its purpose.

The little theatre in the Strand was not behind-hand in the production of novelty, and, under the new management of Mr. Oxberry, a new burlesque, entitled "Sir Rupert the Fearless, a Legend of the Rhine," was brought out in a most creditable manner. It is very well written, with plenty of allusions and hints at passing events, and a fair sprinkling of puns; and some very excellent dancing was introduced—all of which appeared to afford the highest gratification to the visitors.

Mrs. Warner did not put forward any novelty at the *MARYLEBONE*, and we think she acted wisely. The only style of holiday entertainment that she could have availed herself of was burlesque; and burlesque, to do anything, requires a very peculiar style of acting, an expensive *mise en scène*, and a not very common vein of authorship. But she carried out the praiseworthy mission of her theatre by engaging Mr. Macready, who appeared as *Hamlet*. The performance is too well known to call for a criticism. The house was very full; and the admirable manner in which the tragedy, generally, was performed elicited the heartiest and most judicious applause.

Mr. Love appeared at *SADLER'S WELLS*, and marvellously delighted his patrons. His changes of face and costume were extraordinary; and the manner in which he surrounds himself by a crowd of self-created oddities highly diverting. He stands quite alone in his line; and his excellent performance will repay the journey even to Sadler's Wells.

On Wednesday evening, at the *HAYMARKET* Theatre, a *smart à propos* sketch, called "Lola Montes," from the exhaustless pen of Mr. Coyne, gave Mrs. Keeley an opportunity of appearing in one of those inimitable bits of character which she has of late found so few opportunities of favouring us with. The piece is of the same style as Mr. Reach's "Jenny Lind" which some of our readers may remember at the Lyceum; and the fun turns entirely upon the assumption of the character of the celebrated *danses* by an ambitious little German laundress, who allows herself to be arrested by mistake. Mrs. Keeley is, of course, the heroine; Mr. Tilbury is an old noble whom she captivates; and Mr. Keeley is the lady's real sweetheart. The various dilemmas and adventures of these parties keep the audience in a roar of laughter, from the beginning of the piece to its end; and the curtain descends amidst very hearty and general demonstrations of approval. "Lola Montes" will prove as attractive to the London public as she was to the Bavarian Monarch.

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The new society formed by Mr. Surman, the late conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, met at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, to give a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," in aid of the funds for the relief of English operatives driven out of France. Mr. H. Blagrove was the leader of the band, and Mr. Surman wielded the *bâton*. The solos were sung by the Misses Williams, Miss Birch, Miss Byers, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Machin. In the execution of the oratorio there was the same amount of uncertainty which characterised the old society. A new national hymn, by Vincent Wallace, the words by Mr. George Linley, entitled "Queen Victoria God protect," was received with the greatest enthusiasm. It is arranged for chorus, and soprano, and tenor solos, sung by Miss Birch and Mr. Reeves, and is in C major. It is massive in the construction, finely harmonised, and the effect of the whole clear and music-like.

WHITTINGTON CLUB CONCERTS.—The first concert given by the members of their Club-house (the late Crown and Anchor Tavern) was very gratifying. Miss Miran, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Bodda were the vocalists. Beethoven's beautiful melody of "Adelaide" was given with impassioned feeling by Mr. Reeves, and was demanded a second time. Miss Miran sang the contralto cavatina from "La Douce del Lago," "Elena," and was encored in the second movement. Wallace's popular trio from "Maritana," "Turn on, old Time," sung by Miss Miran, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Bodda, was one of the most attractive items in the scheme, in which three madrigals, by Festa, Daland, and J. Benet, were judiciously introduced. Mr. Lazarus played a clarinet fantasia; and a Mozartian trio was well executed by Mr. T. II. Severn (piano), Weslak (viola), and Mr. Lazarus (clarinet). Mr. Carter was the director of this agreeable entertainment.

ME. FRAZER'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF ENGLISH MINSTRELSY AND SONG.—Every singer who visits the United States thinks that he is qualified, on his return, to give a musical entertainment, at which he is to be the only source of attraction. This practice has become a nuisance, and it is no wonder that there have been so many failures. Mr. Frazer is an effective tenor singer on a stage, and in a concert-room, with other artists, would take his proper position; but there is nothing either in his dramatic or musical qualifications to authorise him to attempt to bear the entire responsibility of an evening's amusement.

SUSSEX HALL.—The Committee of the Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution gave a Concert on Monday night, at their room in Leadenhall-street, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. J. Lee (Miss Susan Hobbs), Misses Weston, Rebecca Isaacs, and Solomon; Messrs. Harrison, Farquharson Smith, and J. Lee, were the vocalists. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion, amidst general plaudits.

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Mr. Dendo's sixth and last Quartet Meeting took place on Monday, at Crosby Hall. Mr. Gerhard Taylor had a Harp Recital at the Hanover-square Rooms, and Miss A. Purcell a Concert at the Princess', on Wednesday. At the meeting of the Melodists, the same evening, Molique the violinist, Richardson the flautist, and Sims Reeves, and Signor Marras were the artists invited by the Club. The Amateur Musical Society gave their Concert on Friday night. The Catch Club will meet this evening. This morning will be the rehearsal of the fourth Philharmonic Concert, to be given on Monday. On Tuesday, the third meeting of the Musical Union; and on Wednesday, the third Ancient Concert, and Mr. G. Case's concertina *solo*. Italian Opera at Her Majesty's; and the Royal Italian Theatres, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the English Opera every evening at the Princess'.

ARRIVAL OF MDLLE. LIND.—Mdle. Lind arrived at Blackwall on Monday, at 4 A.M., by the *Countess of Lonsdale* steamer, from Hamburg. She appeared in excellent health and spirits. Her departure from Stockholm was attended by the most extraordinary demonstration. It was on the 13th instant, the weather was beautiful, from 15,000 to 20,000 people lined the quays, military bands were placed at intervals, and she embarked amidst cheers and music. The riggings of the vessels in the harbour were manned. The "Hurrays!" and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued as long as the vessel which bore her remained in sight. Her last performance in Stockholm was for the benefit of a charitable institution she has founded. The tickets of admission on this occasion were put up to auction, and let for immense prices.

THE EASTER HUNT WITH THE QUEEN'S HOUNDS.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, with a cold north-westerly wind and a drizzling rain, an immense number of persons were present on Stoke Common on Monday morning; some likely to witness the unearthing of the stags, and others (including several officers of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, and many from Holloway and the metropolis) to join in the chase. The field of well-mounted horsemen numbered not less than between three and four hundred. The parties of all the principal residents for miles around were present in carriages, which extended in all directions in the vicinity of the hunt. The celebrated stag Harry O'More, which has afforded such excellent sport during the past two seasons, was selected for the Easter hunt. Harry, upon being unearched, took away in a beautiful style to the left, down to Fulmer Bottom. He then went right ahead to Ritchings' Park, on to the village of Longford, where he was taken and safely housed, after a slow run throughout of about two hours.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Omega."—Problem No. 221 is perfectly correct, and an extremely ingenious little end-game; but to appreciate its merits a little more experience in the game is required than you at present possess.
"A. L. Z."—You are sadly at fault both in your suggestion as to No. 220, and your criticism on No. 221.
"C. P."—The solution you submit of Problem No. 221 we have received from at least twenty Correspondents, all, like you, persisting in its validity; it is, nevertheless, quite wrong, as a moment's reflection might have shown you. Suppose that Black, on the second move, claim a *Kt* for his Pawn, how, then, will you effect the mate?

"E. S." "W. A. W."—Your solution is wrong. See the notice to "C. P."
"C. R. L."—Twink. It shall have early attention.

"Sopracita."—Look again at No. 299. The Queen cannot move on account of the enemy's Bishop. You are equally in error regarding No. 301.

"Baxter."—You have failed both in Enigma 301 and Problem 221.

"H. E. K."—The solutions in your second letter are correct.

"Woodstockiens."—We must take leave to differ from our correspondent's estimate of the relative merits of the MS. problems he did us the favour to send and the published ones with which he compares them. As respects Problem 221, on referring to the notice above to "C. P." he will see the error he is labouring under as to a second solution. The problems last received shall be examined.

"M. P." House of Commons.—We strongly advise you to join the St. George's Chess Club. You will then have opportunities of enjoying the practice you require with opponents of every degree of strength and weakness.

"C. H. S." New York.—Vol. 1. of the "Chess Magazine," and the new work, "Chess for Winter Evenings," should be forwarded to us through Wiley and Putnam.

"W. C." Jun.—You may have two or more Queens on the board at once, under the circumstances mentioned.

"E. C."—The Problems would be very acceptable, if we could be certain of your diagrams; but they, in parts, are so ill written, that we cannot trust them.

"T. B." Liverpool.—No. 301 can assuredly be solved in three moves, as we will show next week, unless you previously discover the way. You have fairly mastered No. 292.

"IV. H. C."—They are right welcome; and your request as to the mode of publication shall be complied with.

"W. L."—We have no remembrance of the position, but this may be owing to the very illegible way in which you transcribe these things.

"J. D. T."—Unless you write out your problems in a bold unmistakeable hand, they are not available.

"A. Z. B. Y."—You are wrong in "J. D.'s" clever Enigma 301.

"F. G. T."—The notion that Des Chappelles, or any other player of the old French school, could give odds to the best English players of this day, is mere absurdity. So much has the knowledge of the game progressed within the last ten years, that it is much more reasonable to suppose the old school, in an encounter with the new, would have to accept odds rather than give them.

Solutions by "F. R. S." "M. P." "G. T." "R. T. S." "R. B." "Almarie," "W. L." "A. R. A." "A. Z. B. Y." "R. B." "J. M. H." are correct. Those by "H. E. K." "H. D." are wrong.

** Correspondents not replied to this week shall receive attention in our next.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 222.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to KB 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)	5. K to B 6th	Kt to B 3d (best)
2. R to K 3d	Kt to K B 2d (best)	6. P "Queens" (ch) Kt takes Q	
3. K takes Kt	P to Q R 7th, or (a)	7. R to K 5th—Mate	
4. B to Q B 7th	Kt to Q Sq (ch)		

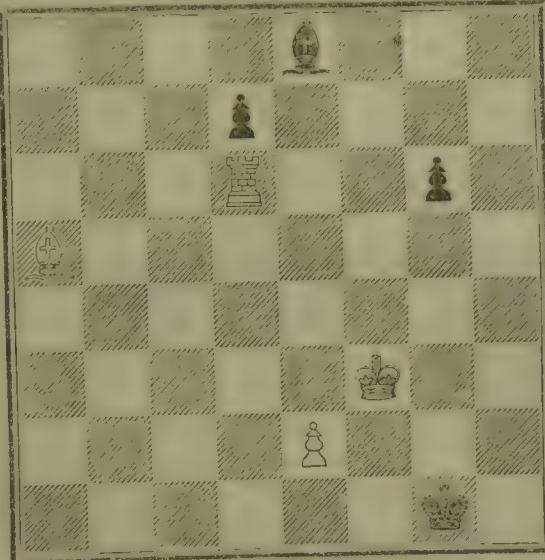
(a) 3. Kt to Q Sq (ch)
4. K to B 6th
5. P "Queens" (ch) Kt takes Q

6. R to K 5th (ch) K moves
7. R to K B 5th—Mate

PROBLEM NO. 223.

This admirable stratagem we owe to the invention of HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHIESS ENIGMAS.

No. 304.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 7th	K at Q 4th	B at Q 6th	

Playing first, White engages to mate in five moves.

No. 305.—By C. STANLEY, Esq.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 7th	K at his 4th	Ps at K B 6th, K 2d,	

and Q 3d White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 306.—By Mr. NORRIS.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at his 5th	B at K 6th	B at Q B 6th

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 307.—By the same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 4th	Kt at K 3d	B at Q 7th	P at Q 4th

White to play, and mate in two moves.

ST. MARYLEBONE VISITING SOCIETIES.—At a meeting of the five District Societies of St. Marylebone, it was stated that, during the past year, 3954 persons had been relieved by their visitations, and that the sum distributed amounted to £1765 15s. 6d.

THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—Before the removal of the body of the deceased from the house of his son, in Lafayette-street, New York, the coffin was placed in the hall, and the doors thrown open; when thousands rushed in, until the place was crowded almost to suffocation. The coffin was covered with rich black velvet, and bound with million fringe, over which was a velvet pall of beautiful workmanship; over the face a glass had been set in, that all might have a look upon the remains of the richest man in the country. Mr. Astor has bequeathed by will 400,000 dollars for erecting suitable buildings, and establishing a library in New York, for general use. To the poor of Waldorf, by establishing an Institution for the sick and disabled, or for the improvement of the young, 50,000 dollars. The German Society, 20,000 dollars; Institution for the Blind, 5000 dollars; Half Orphan Asylum, 500

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



RETURNING FROM THE BEACH.—PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.

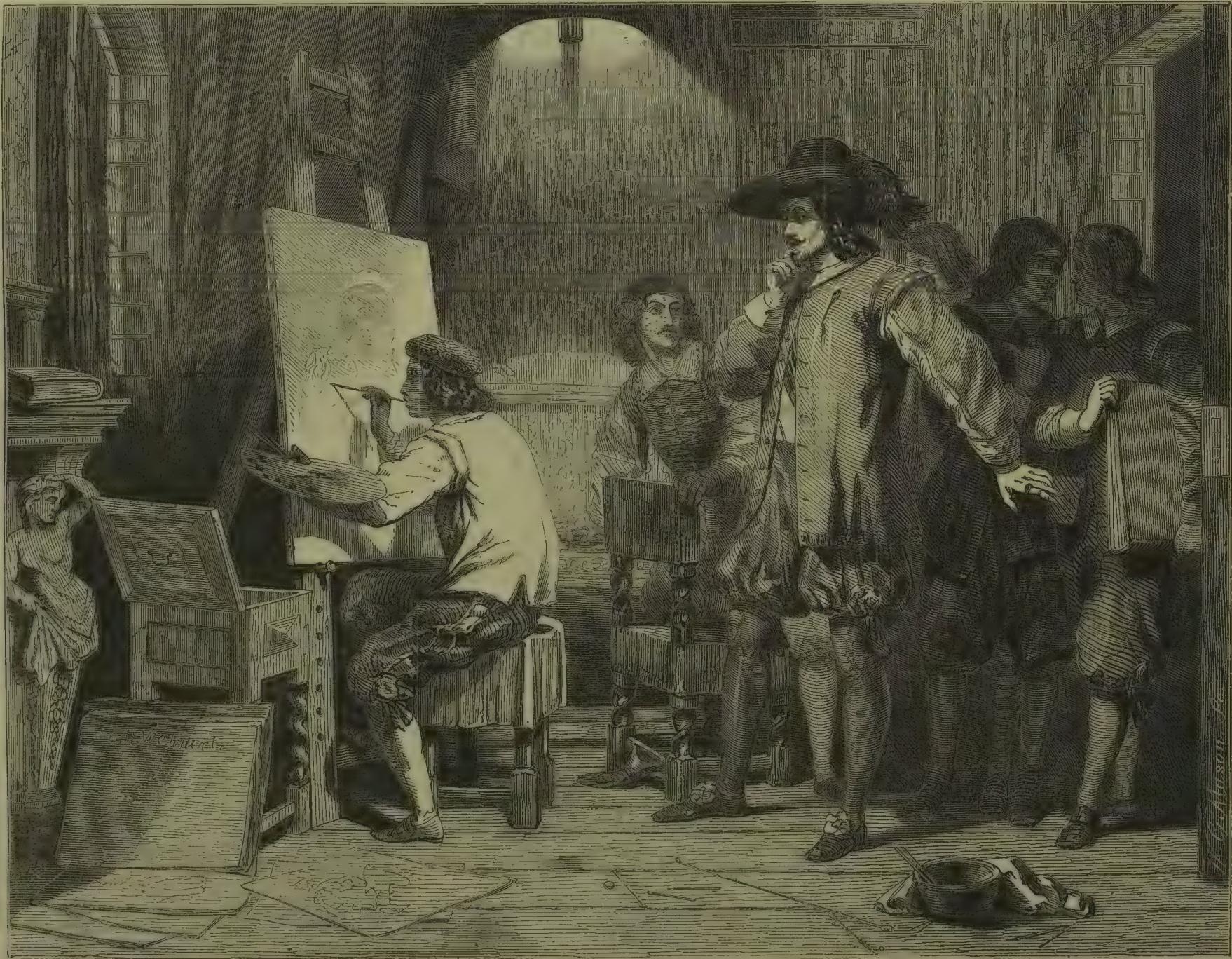
We resume, from page 263, our notice of this, Exhibition with two pictures of high merit:—

194. "Returning from the Beach." J. H. Mole. A charming sunset picture. The bright light falling upon the faces of the three figures, and especially upon the chubby child, is very effectively managed; and the little incident of the dog, who has found a crab upon the sand, is good. Altogether, this is a very pleasing work. It is the largest size of the artist's contributions: most of his smaller pictures have been disposed of.

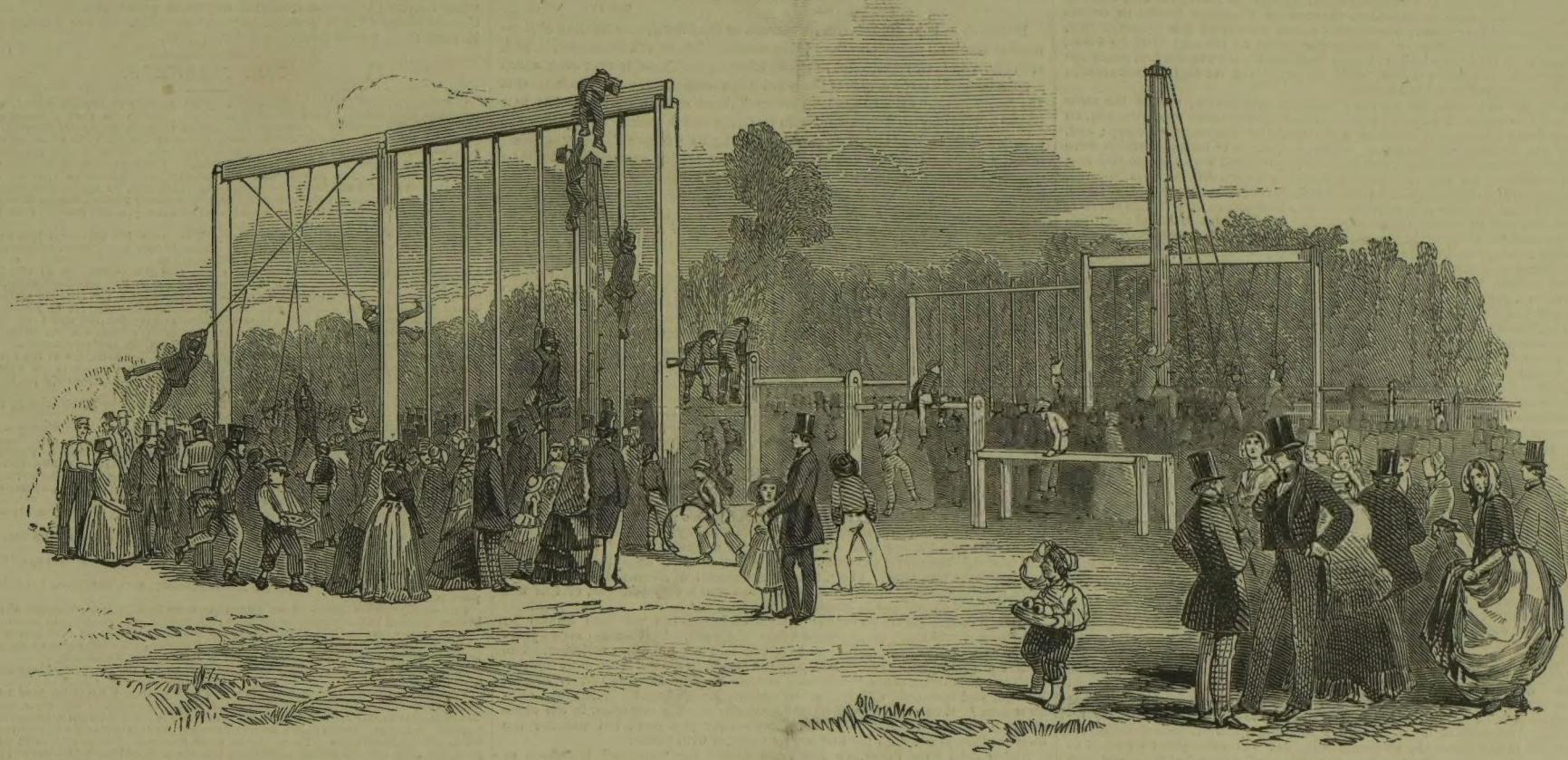
127 "Sebastian Gomez, commonly called 'El Mulato de Murillo,' discovered by his Master at Work." E. H. Wehnert. Gomez, who slept in the studio of Murillo, used to practise painting unknown to his master. On one occasion, whilst painting a picture of the Virgin, he was so deeply absorbed in his work, that he neither noticed the approach of daylight nor the entrance of Murillo with some of his pupils into the studio. Murillo was so struck, it is said, with admiration of the genius evinced by the boy, that he not only at once gave him his freedom, but also took him as a pupil, and Gomez subsequently became one of the most eminent painters in Spain. Such is the incident chosen by Mr.

Wehnert for his great picture of the present year. The slave is intently at work, touching in the ear of the Child by the side of the Virgin. Murillo is looking on, with a surprise of great delight, while he waves his hand behind him, to keep his pupils back. The grouping is good; the story well told; and the furniture and odds and ends of a painter's studio correctly and carefully introduced. This is, unquestionably, the best work Mr. Wehnert has as yet produced, and his friends may still confidently look for his making before very long a further advance in the art he loves.

Next week we shall conclude our notice of the Collection.



SEBASTIAN GOMEZ DISCOVERED BY HIS MASTER, MURILLO, AT WORK.—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.



GYMNASIUM, PRIMROSE-HILL.

GOVERNMENT GYMNASIUM.

By desire of Viscount Morpeth, the Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, a Gymnasium has just been erected for the use of the public, near the foot of Primrose-hill, and was opened on Good Friday. The attendance was then but trifling, owing to the unfavourable weather; but on Easter Monday and Tuesday the spot was visited by many persons. The apparatus is inclosed, and a keeper is in attendance to preserve order.

The regulations to be observed by the public are inscribed upon a large board within the ground. Among these, no person is allowed to occupy any one part of the apparatus exclusively longer than fifteen minutes; any person wilfully damaging the apparatus will be prosecuted; use of gross or abusive language is to be punished by exclusion from the Gymnasium during that day; and the public are requested, by another regulation, to assist the keeper, if required, in maintaining order.

ASTLEY'S.

ASTLEY's comes out, this Easter, very strong indeed, with a capital zoological spectacle called "Morok, the Beast Tamer," written by Mr. Bayle Bernard, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Van Amburgh and his trained animals; and founded, as may be supposed, on incidents taken from Eugene Sue's mysterious romance of "Le Juif Errant." A drama of this description does not come within the rules of criticism. The author is trammelled with certain situations and effects that must be introduced; and in writing up to these he is compelled to make everything give place to them. Mr. Bernard, however, is a skilful dramatist, and he has managed his plot remarkably well; the peculiar performances of Mr. Van Amburgh falling appropriately into the course of the story—no less as regards his combat with "the panther of the jungle," than his final well-known exhibition in the cage, with his entire menagerie, as a prisoner who has been offered the alternative of embracing an infidel faith or being thrown into a den of wild beasts.

A true holiday audience were, on Monday, uproarious in their demon-

strations of delight, and very heartily, applauded the spectacle, which will prove a good card for the management; as well as the equestrian performances which followed.

We have engraved one of the most exciting scenes of the spectacle—that in which *Morok* (Van Amburgh) is attacked by "the panther of the jungle," whilst seeking refuge in a cavern from the pursuit of the Rajah's troops, who, coming suddenly on their fugitive in this situation, start back alarmed, and form with their torches and arms an effective background to the fearful struggle.

THE LATE LORD COWLEY, G.C.B., P.C.—Probate of the will of the Right Honourable Henry (Wellesley) Baron Cowley, who died at Paris on the 27th of April, last year, leaving personal property in this country which has been estimated for duty at £20,000, was granted on the 18th instant, by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to his son, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles (Wellesley) Lord Cowley, the executor appointed in the will, together with the Right Honourable Georgiana Charlotte Augusta Dowager Baroness Cowley, the relict, the executrix also appointed therein, to whom a power was reserved to prove the will hereafter, whenever her Ladyship might apply for the same. The will was executed by his Lordship on the 25th of February, 1841, by which he leaves to his son, the Baron, his freehold estate at Calcutta; also the sum of £6000 Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, in addition to £10,000 like stock settled upon him on his marriage with the Hon. Olivia Cecilia Fitzgerald de Roos; bequeaths to his lady, the Dowager Baroness, the use and enjoyment of the estate at Twickenham (called Riversdale), together with the furniture and wine, as well as such furniture, plate, books, and pictures at his residence in London, as she might require, besides that which was her own; and upon her demise leaves the same to his son, Lord Cowley, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of his property, both real and personal. His Lordship was in his seventy-fifth year, and the younger brother of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

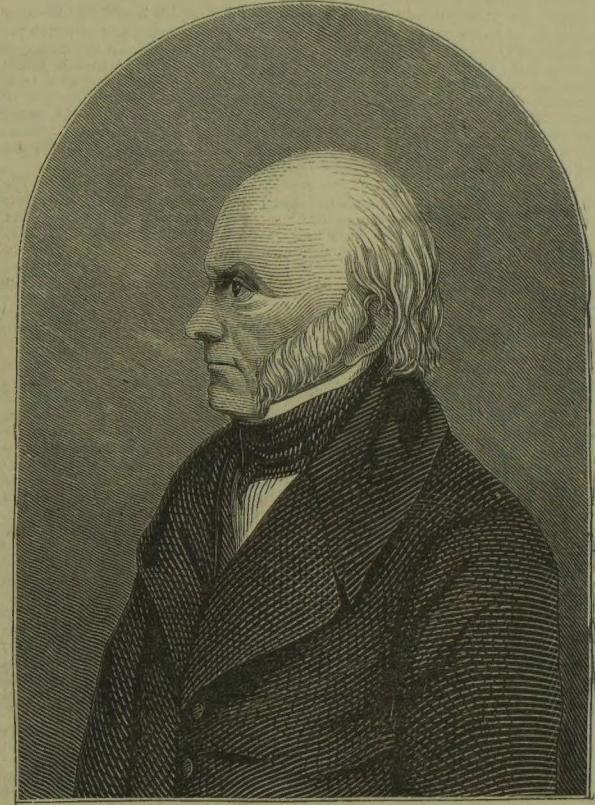
THE CHARTIST CONVICT WILLIAMS.—The Launceston papers received by the late Sydney mail, dated the 18th of December, state that Zephaniah Williams, who was transported for life with Frost and Jones, for participating in the Chartist riots at Newport a few years since, has been sentenced to one year's hard labour in chains at the settlement at Port Arthur, for attempting to escape with another convict from the colony. At the period of the alleged offence he was employed at a tavern in Van Diemen's Land on ticket leave. The sinking of a vessel in which they endeavoured to escape to New Zealand led to his detection.



SCENE FROM THE NEW SPECTACLE AT ASTLEY'S.—MOROK (VAN AMBURGH) ATTACKED BY A PANTHER.

THE LATE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"ANOTHER, and almost the only, link which binds the political history of our country's present to the past era of her first existence as a nation," says a New York Journal, "has been broken by the death of this venerable statesman. It is the fate of no common life to contain within the span of its earthly rising and setting such experience as his embraced; the growth of a feeble colony into one of the mightiest empires of all time—the spectacle of a total revolution in the world's politics, science, and philosophy—the birth and development of a wonderful age. Yet such a life was his, whose loss we deplore."



John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams was born at Braintree (afterwards Quincy) Mass on the 11th of July, 1767. He received his name from his great-grandfather, John Quincy, who, in the early part of the century, was honoured with many civil distinctions from the Governor of the Province, and who died a few hours after the birth of the boy who took his name. His childhood was passed during the stormy times of the Revolution, and even as a child he participated in some of its most memorable occurrences. When John Adams was appointed Joint Commissioner to France in 1777, with Franklin and Lee, John Quincy accompanied him, though at this time but 11 years of age. He spent 18 months in Paris at school, and returned to America with his father in 1779. During this visit he enjoyed the instructions of Franklin, who conceived a strong attachment for his young countryman. In three months after their arrival, John Adams was again dispatched by Congress to Europe, and set sail, with his son, in a French frigate for Brest. They had a perilous passage, for the ocean was at that time thronged with British fleets, and their capture was only avoided by the daring and courage of the commander. The frigate was driven by violent storms into the port of Ferrol, in Spain, whence they travelled by land to Paris. They went soon after to Holland, where he studied for some time at Amsterdam and the celebrated University of Leyden.

In July, 1781, Francis Dana, (father of Richard H. Dana, the poet,) who had accompanied John Adams as Secretary of Legation, was appointed Minister to Russia, and took with him young John Quincy, then but fourteen years of age, as his Private Secretary. After a year's residence in St. Petersburg, he left Mr. Dana, and in the fall of 1782 and the following winter travelled alone through Sweden, Denmark, and Hamburg to Holland, where he arrived in April. His father was then in Paris, but visiting the Hague in July, he took his son with him on his return. The treaty of peace was signed in September, and from that time till May, 1785, he resided with his father in England and France, having intercourse with the most distinguished society of those countries. In London he was introduced upon the floor of Parliament, and heard some of the finest efforts of Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan. His acquaintance with Jefferson, who was then Minister to France, dates from this period, and he was afterwards strongly recommended to the notice of Washington by that great statesman.

When his father was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James', in 1785, he obtained permission to return. He then entered an advanced class in Harvard University, and graduated at the end of two years. Making choice of the law for his profession, he studied in the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, and afterwards established himself in Boston, where he remained four years, satisfying himself with extending his knowledge of the principles of law, and writing occasional political essays. But when, in 1794, the country was aroused and excited by the appeals of the French Minister, Genet, Mr. Adams entered the field as a political writer, urging the obligation of neutrality concerning the policy or conflicts of other nations; and his political foresight, thus honourably established, introduced him to the notice of Washington, to whose esteem and confidence he was at once admitted.

At the recommendation of Jefferson, he was appointed Minister to Holland in

May, 1794, and from that time until 1801 remained abroad, serving the country in various diplomatic capacities. Immediately before the expiration of Washington's term he received the appointment of Minister to Portugal; but, while on his way to Lisbon, his destination was changed by President Adams to Berlin, where he resided four years. During this period he visited the Reisengebirge, the wild mountain district of Silesia, the haunt of German fairy tradition, which at that time was hardly known to tourists. He was the first American who ascended the Schneekoppe, which is considered the highest mountain in Central Europe, north of the Danube.

In 1802 Adams was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and in the same year to the Senate of the United States. In addition to this high distinction, he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University; and, during the recesses of Congress, delivered series of lectures, which were attended by crowded audiences, and afterwards published in two octavo volumes.

In the Senate, he was considered a moderate Federalist; he was, however, above the dictation of party, and for this independence, in relation to the Embargo, he received the censure of the Massachusetts Legislature, and on this account, resigned his seat in 1808. Immediately after Madison's accession to the Presidency in 1809, he received the appointment of Minister to Russia, and during his residence of five years in St. Petersburg he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the Emperor Alexander to a degree seldom bestowed upon the representatives of other nations. It was this esteem which induced the Emperor, after the Peace of 1812, to offer his mediation in the then existing war between the United States and England. Though this was declined by England, it produced an offer on her part of direct negotiation, and John Quincy Adams was placed at the head of the Commissioners, who met at Ghent.

In February, 1815, he was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and continued to act in that capacity until Monroe's accession, in 1817, when he was recalled, and appointed Secretary of State, a position only second in responsibility to the Executive office itself. During his eight years' secretarship, he retained the full confidence of Mr. Monroe; and among his official labours may be mentioned the recognition of the independence of the South American Republics, first advocated by Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives, and the successful acquisition of Florida, and adjustment of the Spanish claims.

After Monroe's retirement, the claims of Mr. Adams to the Presidentship were not overlooked; at the first ballot he received the votes of thirteen states, which constituted a majority, and he at once accepted the office.

During the four years of his administration, large sums were expended upon internal improvements—more, indeed, was effected in the permanent improvement of the country than during all the administrations of his predecessors; upward of five millions of dollars were appropriated in pensions and private bounties, and yet thirty millions of the national debt had been paid off at the end of his term.

Notwithstanding these services, he met with virulent and bitter opposition. The friends of Jackson and Crawford combined in a hostility to the measures of his administration, which rested not until it had procured his defeat at the Presidential election in 1828.

After Jackson's inauguration he retired to the old homestead at Quincy, where he passed a year or two in the enjoyment of tranquil domestic life, and surrounded with the happiest social relations. But such a man as he could not be spared long from the councils of the nation. In 1830 he was elected to represent the Congressional district in which he resided, and in the following year took his seat in the House of Representatives. He was subsequently elected to nine successive Congressional terms, the duties of which he faithfully performed, till, after sixty-seven years spent in the service of his country, he has died with his hand to her labours—his last words uttered in her Hall of Council.

His youth, almost his childhood, was consecrated to his country's service; his long life and wonderful energies were consumed in rearing the fabric of her greatness; and he drew his last breath under the shelter of her legislative dome. His nearer relatives will lament his departure, but she will be left most vacant at his loss—she will be chief mourner beside his grave.

THE MONTAGNARDS.

For some weeks past a small body of desperate men in Paris, known by this ominous name, have attracted attention by their conduct and bearing. They are the satellites of a *Citoyen Sobrier*, who had been a delegate of the Police, but was dismissed some short time back by the Provisional Government. He is at present the principal editor of *Commune de Paris*, and it is said that from his office, in a house in the Rue Rivoli, opposite the Tuilleries, and in which the Duchess of Orleans rented apartments, while the National Guards are employed in arresting the *ultra* disturbers of the peace, he issues emissaries to arrest those suspected of imaginary *réactionnaire* and *contre-révolutionnaire*, that is, of moderate principles—in fact, the new *suspects* of the day. By what authority this is done no one seems to know; certain it is that arrests are made in the name of the editor of the *Commune de Paris*; and that the *Citoyen Sobrier* himself accuses, browbeats, and bullies with menace and threat, as enemies of the true Republic, those who are brought before him.

We find the following notice of the recent proceedings of this gang in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:—"The Montagnards, whose effective force, somewhat variable, amounts to from 400 to 500 men, were formed at the Prefecture of Police, the first of them having been that small knot of republican combatants, who, headed by M. Caussidière and M. Sobrier, took possession of the hotel on the Quai des Orfèvres, in the midst of the struggle of the 24th February. The organisation of this corps has never been regular, neither have its uniform and equipments. The Montagnards, without joining any other corps, and it must be said without consenting to submit to the severe rules of discipline, placed themselves at the moment of danger, with praiseworthy devotedness, at the disposal of the Prefect of Police. They have, however, acquitted themselves with zeal and intelligent energy of the difficult missions entrusted to them. As a proof of their want of discipline, it may be stated that a few days ago, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the staff, the company of the National Guard, which was to have taken the post of the Prefecture of Police, was behind time; and when they did arrive, the Montagnards, who had previously done the service in conjunction with the National Guard, refused to allow them to enter the hotel. The captain, seeing that their force was considerable, withdrew his men in order to prevent a collision. On the two following days other companies of the National Guard were refused admittance to the hotel by the Montagnards, a refusal against which they energetically protested. On Tuesday, the day on which the *rappel* was beaten, several individuals were arrested for distributing Communist pamphlets or uttering Communist cries. These individuals, who were protected from the vengeance of the crowd by the National Guard, were sent by the commissioners of police before whom they were taken to the Prefecture of Police, some of the National Guard escorting them. On reaching the Hotel of the Prefecture, the Montagnards, who occupied all the entrances, refused to allow the National Guards to enter; they required that the warrants for detaining the accused should be given up to them; and they then selected certain of the prisoners, saying that they knew them, and would answer for them. In vain did the National Guards insist on being allowed to place the men in the custody of the regular authorities—they were resisted and threatened, and when at length they retired, the prisoners were set at liberty, without any other formality. On being informed of these circumstances, the Prefect, M. Caussidière, assembled the Montagnards, and expressed his indignation at their conduct. He told them that no one should be allowed to set himself above the laws, and that they must submit to the usual rules of discipline. He added that they should leave the Hotel of the Prefecture forthwith, and be lodged in the building formerly occupied by the Institut des Jeunes Aveugles. At this same murmur of discontent were heard; whereupon the Prefect declared that they should not be allowed to oppose his orders, that discipline should be respected, and that they must obey willingly, or he should be obliged to employ measures to enforce obedience. On the same day the Montagnards evacuated the Prefecture, and went to occupy the building prepared in the Rue Saint Victor. It was, however, arranged that twenty of them should do the service of the hotel, in conjunction with the National Guard and the Garde Républicaine. On Thursday the Prefecture was guarded by the Montagnards, and the Garde Républicaine, the National Guard being at the review. On Friday a company of the 1st legion, under the command of Captain Moise, went to the Prefecture to take possession of the post. On arriving they found the Montagnards in arms, ranged before the vestibule, and barring the passage; and their chief declared that his men would not allow the National Guard to enter the interior. Captain Moise represented in vain to the Montagnards, that, as an old soldier, he must, in obedience to the orders he had received, occupy the post of the Prefecture in spite of all resistance. He then made an appeal to the volunteers of the Garde Républicaine, who were present at, but took no part in, the conflict. "I am an old soldier," he said, "as Republican as those who prevent me from entering—a better Republican, perhaps, for I was the companion and friend of the four Sergens de la Rocheille, who proved the sincerity of their conviction by the loss of their heads on the scaffold. I appeal to you, young citizens—I have an order, and I must perish or execute it." The Garde Républicaine cried as one man, "Vive la Garde Nationale! Enter, brave Captain!" This put an end to the conflict, and since the National Guard has done the service at the Prefecture, in conjunction with the Garde Républicaine and the Montagnards.

THE Admiralty have called for returns from the different dockyards, for the information of the Select Committee on Finance, of the ships building or ordered to be built, and of frames wholly or partially provided from 1830 to the present time; also of those ships which have been discontinued and the materials appropriated to other purposes, with the cost thereof in value of materials and labour.

REAL ADMIRAL Dundas, senior Sea Lord, left the Admiralty on Saturday for Liverpool and Birkenhead, to make an inspection, whence the gallant officer proceeded to Kingstown (Dublin). He was expected to return by Monday next.

BANKRUPTCY OF M. JULLIEN.—The flat of M. Jullien's bankruptcy has been drafted to Mr. Commissioner Fane, and Mr. Cannan has been appointed official assignee. His debts are said to be between £9000 and £10,000, and his assets *ad val.* Mr. Banks, of Fish-street-hill, has been retained by M. Jullien to make up his accounts. His difficulties are attributed to his bringing out the opera at Drury-lane Theatre. M. Jullien, before making himself a bankrupt, offered his creditors £1500 per annum out of his future professional earnings, which the general body would have accepted; but, as a few individuals pertinaciously pressed their demands against him, and refused his offer, he was driven into the Bankruptcy Court for protection. The first meeting for the proof of debts and choice of assignees has been appointed to take place on the 1st of May, at eleven o'clock.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

*Fracto cruce plurima manet
Lacryma.*

HORAT.

Inasmuch as hope exceeds fact in interest, so the First Spring Meeting at Newmarket excels all racing occasions of the season. Epsom and Doncaster, indeed, are mighty in their results, but in effects effective they yield to that week which prophetically—in more senses of the word than one—in the neighbourhood of *The Devil's Ditch*, "casts its shadows before." That epoch of account has now played out its play—a deep game, with its tricks and honours, its science and experience, its luck and good guidance. Passing its "finesses" and "revokes" (scratches), its "terces" and "loose cards," we confine our notice to its chief "point"—the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, if not the absolute touchstone of the Derby, at all events an index to much of its machinery.

Betting has become a recognized business in this kingdom upon a pretty considerable scale, as may be inferred from the fact of a small shop-keeper in one of the small streets of the metropolis having advertised *thirty thousand pounds worth* of ventures in the approaching Derby and Oaks. Presently the *Gazette* will chronicle the unfortunate in the odds, and dividends on betting-books, "*fracto cruce*"—the *leg* being broken. That the rest of the quotation will apply, there can be little doubt. Now the Derby is the rock upon which a majority of those free-traders split: even though Turf policy is prone to seek the shade, it is lawful, according to Horace, to throw light upon a picture.

Judicis argutum que non formidat acumen.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, with an entry of thirty-one, contained several of the market horses, backed for the great Surrey contest. These were Surplice, Glendower, Loadstone, Assault, Fern, Flatcatcher, Rosslyn, Sunnyside, John Orridge, and others. Of the lot of 31, only five ran—the winner being an animal most characteristically called "Flatcatcher" whose price for the Derby a few weeks ago was fifty to one. The most clever two-year-old performance of '47 was the way in which this Flatcatcher won the Woodcote. Subsequently he was beaten, or "finessed," and now he'll strive in vain to save himself from his friends. Loadstone was declared not to start an hour or so before the race; and Surplice was "scratched" some weeks previous. Thus the "cracks" of the Goodwood stable are preserved from becoming "stale and cheap to vulgar company." Glendower, in his two-year-old form, was anything but "owing" Glendower; he paid his way well, and ran a game animal for the Two Thousand. But how speaks that for the field? Fern was unknown before, and his *début* will not make him famous. Blaze, not being engaged at Epsom, calls for no remark; and Sunnyside either made his Craven trial a very bad one, or this one whose verdict should not be despised.

A more dangerous Derby for the backers of horses has not been known for many years, and that's an emphatic figure of speech. Last season's two-year-old stock was too close together to be good, had we no other criterion. The system of compromise spreads fast, and the better an animal is the more the probability of its being made "safe"—the owner understands the risk is against himself, and is content with half a loaf rather than no bread. What's the public to him? If there happen to be two horses engaged in one event in the same stake, it multiplies the chances against you, for you can't tell whether the owner means to win with the best or the worst, if with either.

Hedge then your hopes, ye that have drawn the "cracks" in Sweeps or Lottery; and hold on patiently, ye to whose "lots" the scum has fallen. There is nothing certain under the sun: your horse comes in first, and turns out to be not himself, as with Running Rehn in 1844. And is there any limit to the contingency of losing? Is the loss of a race dependent upon the courser being bad—being shut out—being knocked down—being dead? One of the latest cases before the Jockey Club was that of a master who charged his jockey with having feloniously won a race. The day is not far off when backing horses for stakes and plates will ensure a pass for Bedlam.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

5 to 2 agst Prairie Bird	5 to 1 agst Attraction	6 to 1 agst Canezon
5 to 2 — Lola Montez	6 to 1 — Alpha	
		CHESTER CUP.
12 to 1 agst War Eagle	25 to 1 agst Inheritor	30 to 1 agst Mrs. Taft (t)
20 to 1 — Magnet (t)	28 to 1 — Patriot	40 to 1 — Infringe
25 to 1 — Peep o' Day Boy	28 to 1 — Kelesha	40 to 1 — Sir Peter Laurie (t)
25 to 1 — Lightning	30 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First	50 to 1 — Rufus
	30 to 1 — Conyngham (t)	4000 to 60 — Sharston (t)
		DERBY.
6 to 1 agst Green's lot	10 to 1 agst Swiss Boy	40 to 1 agst Beverac
9 to 1 — Springy Jack	15 to 1 — Loadstone	40 to 1 — The Sheriff
9 to 1 — Glendower	20 to 1 — Flatcatcher	1000 to 15 — Fugelman
10 to 1 — Surplice	25 to 1 — The Stinger	OAKS.
10 to 1 agst Lola Montez	14 to 1 agst Prairie Bird	20 to 1 agst Tiphorne
13 to 4 — Iodine	16 to 1 — Attraction	22 to 1 — Alpha

NEWMARKET RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

Canezon	..	..	..	1
Vexation	..	..	..	2
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h f, for colts, three-yr-olds, 8st 7lb each.				
D.M. Mr. Lowther's Glutton..	..	..	(Rogers) 1	
Mr. Greville's Rosslyn ..	..	..	(Nat) 2	
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for 4 yr. olds.				
Lord Orford's Footstool	..	..	(Nat) 1	
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho	..	..	(Rogers) 2	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The difficulty of employing money continues so undiminished that the leading discount houses have reduced the rate to two-and-a-half per cent. for money "at call." At this reduction large sums are daily refused. A general disposition to limit transactions to actual requirements everywhere evinces itself, and the unsettled state of continental affairs renders such a course one of sound prudence. The comparatively small trade doing is nearly confined to cash payments, which, coupled with the discredit thrown on foreign paper, makes good bills difficult to procure. To these causes may be added a belief that, depressed as the funds generally are, a greater depression is probable. Combined, the amount of capital awaiting temporary investment is thus unusually increased, and it may be doubted if even the present low rates can be long maintained, unless the trifling exportation of gold now existing should largely increase.

From Good Friday until the Wednesday following, in quiet times, is usually regarded as almost a continuous holiday, the little business transacted being nearly confined to private investments. At present, however, the unsettled state of affairs has materially lessened these agreeable vacations. The attendance at the Stock Exchange on Monday was, of course, rather thinner than usual, but would have been comparatively numerous, had it not happened to be also an Hebrew holiday. Unusual, however, as the attendance was, it did not produce much activity. Consols standing at 82½%, until the announcement of a telegraphic despatch from Hull, with the news of the Danish fleet having captured several Prussian merchantmen. A decline to 82½% was the immediate effect, and closing price. On Tuesday the market was dull at 82½ to 4½, having only for a short time quoted 82 to 4½, and the same heaviness pervaded Wednesday. Consols opened at 82½ to 4½, but a large sale by a Chancery broker, added to some sales by the Government broker, caused a decline to 81½ to 82. The relatively low price of Reduced, mentioned in last week's *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, has caused several changes from Consols to that stock. Together the supply of Money Stock equalised the price of Consols for money and account, thus terminating the extraordinary position of the value of stock being greater if paid for immediately than if paid for a month hence. Consols on Thursday opened firmly, and the news from France bringing improved prices, which, coupled with the discount from Hull, with the news of the Danish fleet having captured several Prussian merchantmen. A decline to 82½% was the immediate effect, and closing price. On Tuesday the market was dull at 82½ to 4½, having only for a short time quoted 82 to 4½, and the same heaviness pervaded Wednesday. 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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.



LONGCHAMP WALKING DRESSES.

In France, in Paris at least, nothing can depose "Longchamps," or it is there that the annual congress of fashion is held, in the name of good taste, and under the auspices of talent and genius. If, however, this year "Longchamps" has not presented all the exterior elements which have distinguished preceding years, the tradespeople, who, in spite of bad times, consider "Longchamps" rather as an epoch than as a *rôle*, which

lasts for a few hours, have prepared and kept in reserve the most delightful novelties; thoroughly convinced that whatever may happen in France, dress will never suffer diminution, since the country possesses all the essentials which contribute to its success. Besides, what the Republic neither can nor will stop, is *fashion*. For a short time, we feared that the eccentric and too republican dresses in their shape and colour, might prevail this year at the commencement of spring; but the good taste of the majority has had the ascendancy, and very slight variations have been observed. The magazines of fashions and dress-making, whose business was suspended during the Revolution, have resumed their accustomed activity, and it is to be wished that it were the same in all the other branches of industry. The only fashion which is completely new, and which will be probably adopted, is the diminution of length of the skirts of dresses, principally in front, so as to disengage the foot and allow it to be seen. This fashion must be approved; in truth, it was no longer important to have a fine ankle and a little foot gracefully turned out; you could with the long dresses conceal a deformed foot and disproportioned legs; but with dresses a little shortened, intended for walking, the ground will be scarcely touched. We believe, nevertheless, that for elegance of figure and deportment, the dresses should remain long behind.

As we have said that "Longchamps" is the designation of a period, rather than the obsolete indication of three poor days, there will be worn during that period, according to the best authorities in these matters, plain dresses with open bodices; some with "bavaraises," or capes turned back; others with capes added on, in the form of a shawl, which, passing over the shoulders, makes an angle and terminates in a point at the waist. Some of these dresses have received the name of "robes de '92," in commemoration of the toilettes of a grand epoch.

In the large Engraving of walking dresses for "Longchamps" which we give, our readers will notice that the shape of the bonnets has rather varied: drawn bonnets of white crape, Tuscan bonnets, rice straw bonnets, separated by fullings of four little folds of taffeta, be it pink, lilac, or green, ornamented with branches of flowers or bows of ribbon, or with feathers, are at present the novelties most sought after. These bonnets, of white, pink, green, or lilac crape—all of very delicate hues—are trimmed with puffings of tulle of the same colour, as well as the interior of the poke: the crown is always round.

The most fashionable colour for dresses and mantles is bronze, infinitely variegated, and shot with every shade—*bronze moderne*, *bronze rouge*, *bronze vert*, &c. Plaids of the same colour are much worn also. Dresses are less ornamented with flounces than formerly; the sleeves half full, with under sleeves in *guipure* lace, or application, or tarlatan. The home toilette is a dress with large satin stripes on a light ground; the bodice *carré* in front; the skirt is open, so as to show an under slip, embroidered down the front *en tablier*.

The Ball Dress has two flounces of lace over the slip in *taffeta d'Italie*, which is extremely fashionable for evening dress. The sleeves are trimmed with little bows of ribbon without ends. The head-dress is composed of real flowers in bunches, hanging downward, or of the tips of feathers shaded pink and white.

Jackets of braided cloth, resembling riding-habits, are much worn, and are excessively becoming; the sleeves of these are open, and discover full and puffing under-sleeves in *battiste* confined at the wrist with an embroidered insertion. The tucker, which goes up to the throat, is small-plaited very finely, and closed by a pretty little ribbon of black watered silk.

The great question of mantles and outer garments is not ready to be solved, and our legislators will sooner have projected and passed twenty Acts of Parliament, than our "artistes" will have decided if the Mantle will take precedence of the Visite, or even this of the Paletot.

Visites have been shamefully perverted; but it is not because we have seen some horribly cut, or from the questionable *caste* of the wearers, that we are to renounce them. A visite of handsome material, trimmed with beautiful lace, is a charming accessory, which females of the most recherché taste will always be desirous of possessing. The mantilla is a *fantaisie* of no consequence, but very useful for the morning.

The lady's *paletot* is no matter of indifference, be it in the cut, the choice of the material, or even in the manner that it is worn; the *passable* is not tolerable for it. It is exquisite or ridiculous, a burlesque or a "*parfait comme il faut*." But if the *paletot* is in excellent cashmere or *armure*, if it is lined with art, and if in covering the upper part of the body it allows the form of an elegant waist, an enchanting figure, to appear—if, in short, it is ornamented with trimmings, or surrounded with a light lace, the *paletot* is really splendid.



BALL DRESS.



TAFFETAS GLACE DRESS.